

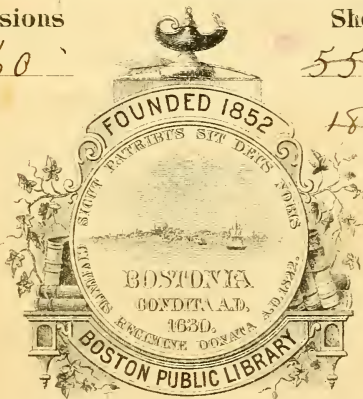
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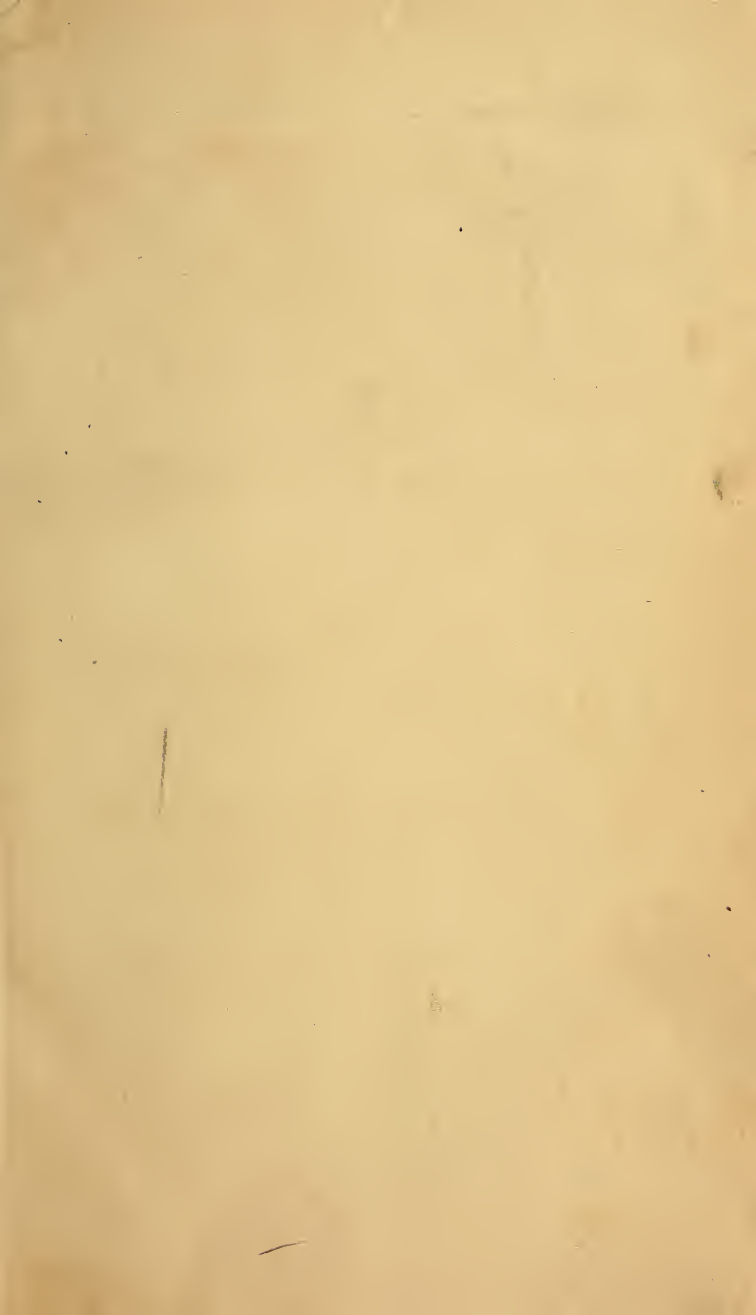
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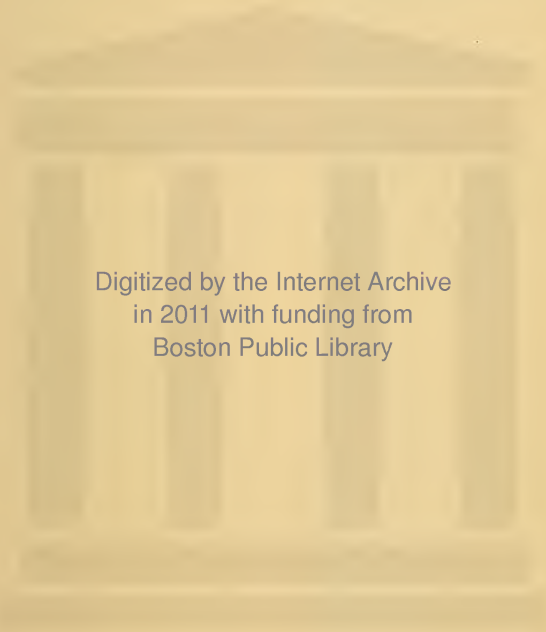


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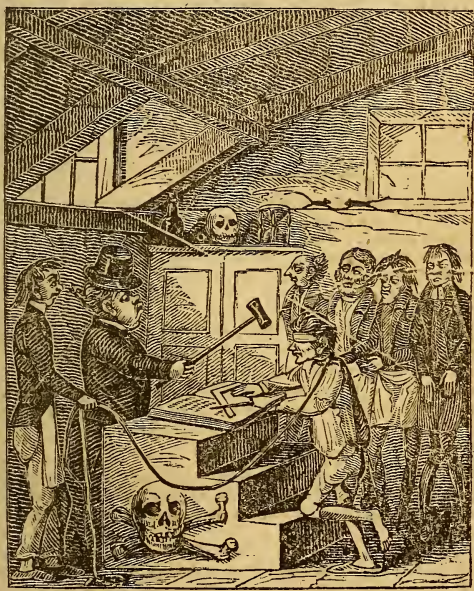


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THE  
NEW ENGLAND  
ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
1831.

OR THE TRUE FORM OF INITIATING A MEMBER.

A "POOR BLIND CANDIDATE" RECEIVING HIS OBLIGATION;



TO THE SECRET ARTS AND MYSTERIES OF FREEMASONRY.

"To all of which I do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, without the least equivocation, mental reservation, or self evasion of mind in me whatever; binding myself under no less penalty, than to have my throat cut across, my tongue torn out by the roots, and my body buried in the rough sands of the sea at low water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours; so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same."

BOSTON:

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TO READERS AND PATRONS.



With this *masonic grip*, we salute you, worthy friends, and cordially present the compliments of the season. We congratulate you on the *signs of the times*, auguring success as they do, to the patriotic exertions of the friends of *Equal Rights*, and the opposers of *Secret Societies*. We offer you our thanks for the generous patronage extended thus far towards us, hoping to be found equally "*worthy and well qualified*" hereafter. The present Almanac has been "*duly and truly prepared*," and we can "*vouch*" for its astronomical correctness. Several new cuts illustrative of *masonic arts* have been added, and considerable pains taken to make it as interesting and valuable as the nature of the work will admit. Of our success you are the best judges.

MASONRY  
AS IT WAS.



MASONRY  
AS IT IS.

A MASONIC DIALOGUE.

*Jachin.* Give us thy hand, worthy brother. Thou art emblematical of our institution. In another year it will personify the walking skeleton. Year after year its portly form loseth its flesh. Bereft of public favor, it pineth and wasteth away.

*Boaz.* Truly, brother Jachin, our institution hath seen its best days. It is in vain that we strive to brave the storm. Our strength constantly decreases, our funds are expended, and our credit gone. We gradually perish. There is no help for the widow's son.

*Jachin.* Only preserve "*Silence, Secrecy, Caution.*" We may yet survive. Our institution has lived so many centuries it will not perish now. Besides, do you not observe the excitement is rapidly subsiding?

*Boaz.* Yes, brother; but masonry is subsiding with it. This excitement is a fever fastened upon our system. I fear, when it wholly subsides it will *carry us off* with it.—Farewell.

TIDE TABLE.

The time of high water in the calendar pages is computed for Boston; but the time, at either of the following places, may be readily found by adding or subtracting, as the case may be, the difference to or from the time, at that city.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Albany, add	4	12	Portland, sub.	0	45
Charleston, S. C., sub.	4	15	Portsmouth, N. H., sub.	0	15
Nantucket, add	0	30	Providence, sub.	2	48
New Bedford, sub.	3	53	Savannah, sub.	3	15
New London, sub.	2	36	St. John's, N. B., add	0	30
New York, sub.	2	36	St. John's, N. F., sub.	5	0
Philadelphia, add	2	57			

At Salem, Eastport, Plymouth, Cape Ann and Cape Cod, the time is the same as at Boston.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor	\$ 3066 67	Solicitor General	2000 00
Lieut. Gov.	538 33	Secretary	2000 00
Chief Just. S. J. Court	3500 00	Treasurer	2000 00
3 Assoc. Justices, each	3000 00	Adjutant General	1500 00
Attorney General	2000 00	Reporter of Decisions in S. J. C.	1000 00



## ECLIPSES.

In this year there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follows, viz.

I. Saturday, Feb. 12th. The Sun eclipsed, visible throughout the United States. By the best tables of the Sun and Moon, (Carlini's, and Damoiseau's,) the phases, at Boston (New State House) in Lat.  $42^{\circ} 20' 58''$  N., Lon.  $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$  W, will be as follows: *Apparent* time—Equation add to apparent, for mean time, 14m. 34s.

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning of the Eclipse,	11	34	52M.
Apparent ecliptic conjunc.,	1	6	27A.
Greatest Obscuration,	1	6	37A.
End of the Eclipse,	2	32	25A.

Digits eclipsed  $11^{\circ} 29'$  on Sun's South side.

The eclipse will begin at a point on the right or west side of the sun,  $107\frac{1}{2}$  from the highest point of his disc.

This eclipse will be nearly total throughout the United States—a small part only of the Sun being visible at the Greatest Obscuration. In many of the states the eclipse will be annular, as will be the case in the island of Nantucket, where the *ring* will last about two minutes.

II. Feb. 26th, the Moon eclipsed invisible,  $8$  Oh.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. A.

III. Aug. 7, the Sun eclipsed, invisible  $6$  5h. 19m. A.

IV. Aug. 23d, the Moon eclipsed, partly visible, as follows, viz.

	H.	M.
Beginning of the Eclipse,	3	$56\frac{1}{2}$ M.
Greatest Obscuration,	5	13 M.
Moon sets eclipsed,	5	15 M.

Digits eclipsed  $5^{\circ} 48'$  on the Moon's northern limb.

Venus ♀ will be evening star till Oct 8th, and then morning star. This planet will be eclipsed by the moon on the 13th of Feb.

Jupiter ♃ will be evening star

to Jan. 20th, then morning star to Aug. 10th, then evening star.

This planet will be eclipsed by the Moon on the morning of June 29th, and on the eve. of Dec 9th.

### Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter,	B	Epact,	17
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No.	8	Solar Cycle	20

### Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♐ Sagittarius, thighs
♉ Taurus, neck.	♍ Virgo, belly.	♑ Capricorn, knees.
♊ Gemini, arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♒ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets.	♓ Pisces feet.

☉—The sun, moon, and planets, are denoted by the following characters; ☉ Sun, ☾ Moon, ☿ Mercury, ♀ Venus, ⊕ Earth, ♂ Mars, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ Saturn, ♆ Herschell.

The calculations in this Almanac are altogether expressed in *apparent* solar time, but can be easily converted into mean time, by adding the Equation, when the Sun is too slow, and subtracting it when too fast.

The letters *M. A. morn. eve.* are used to denote morning and afternoon.

*Entered Apprentice's Sign of Distress.*



The Master (all the brethren imitating him) extends his left arm from his body so as to form an angle of about 45° and holds his right hand transversely across his left, the palms thereof one inch apart. This is called the *first sign of a Mason*—is the *sign of Distress* in this degree, and alludes to the position a candidate's hands are placed in when he takes the obligation of an Entered Apprentice Mason. *Light on Masonry, p. 22.*

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	5	6	10A.	First Quarter,	21	2	45M.
New Moon,	13	8	53A.	Full Moon,	27	9	49A.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	decl. S.	slow.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Sa	7 31 5	23 3	3 42	2 27	8 18	1 7	Circumcision.
2	Su	7 31 5	22 58	4 10	3 18	9 20	1 49	2d Sund. aft. Chris.
3	M	7 30 5	22 53	4 38	4 5	10 21	2 21	Anti. M. Con. Ded.
4	Tu	7 30 5	22 47	5 6	4 51	11 22	3 0	<i>pleasant for</i> [29.
5	W	7 29 5	22 40	5 33	5 34	morn.	3 41	very low tides.
6	Th	7 29 5	22 34	6 0	6 16	0 20	4 34	Epiphany.
7	Fr	7 23 5	22 26	6 26	6 59	1 18	5 41	<i>the season.</i>
8	Sa	7 23 5	22 19	6 52	7 42	2 14	6 52	Bat. N. Orl. 1815.
9	Su	7 27 5	22 10	7 17	8 26	3 9	8 8	1st S. af. Ep. D Ap.
10	M	7 27 5	22 2	7 42	9 12	4 5	9 4	not very high tides.
11	Tu	7 26 5	21 53	8 6	10 0	5 0	9 50	♂ Greatest Elonga.
12	W	7 25 5	21 43	8 30	10 49	5 52	10 31	<i>a storm</i>
13	Th	7 24 5	21 33	8 53	11 39	sets.	11 7	<i>of snow</i>
14	Fr	7 24 5	21 23	9 16	ev. 30	5 36	11 43	☐ ☉ ♂ or rain
15	Sa	7 23 5	21 12	9 38	1 21	6 38	ev. 18	<i>about this time.</i>
16	Su	7 22 5	21 1	9 59	2 11	7 42	0 55	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.
17	M	7 21 5	20 50	10 19	3 1	8 47	1 32	♂ Stationary
18	Tu	7 20 5	20 38	10 39	3 50	9 54	2 12	<i>cold and</i>
19	W	7 19 5	20 26	10 58	4 40	11 2	2 56	<i>blustering</i>
20	Th	7 18 5	20 13	11 16	5 30	morn.	3 47	♂ ☉ ♃ ☉ enters ☾
21	Fr	7 17 5	20 0	11 34	6 23	0 10	4 55	<i>very cold</i>
22	Sa	7 16 5	19 47	11 51	7 16	1 19	6 12	<i>about this time.</i>
23	Su	7 15 5	19 33	12 6	8 13	2 28	7 36	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.
24	M	7 14 5	19 19	12 21	9 11	3 36	8 50	♃ perig. high tides.
25	Tu	7 13 5	19 4	12 36	10 9	4 42	9 52	Con. of St. Paul.
26	W	7 12 5	18 49	12 49	11 6	rises.	10 44	♂ ♀ ☉ <i>more</i>
27	Th	7 11 5	18 34	13 2	morn.	4 41	11 24	<i>snow.</i>
28	Fr	7 10 5	18 19	13 14	0 3	5 47	morn.	<i>very</i>
29	Sa	7 9 5	18 3	13 25	0 55	6 51	0 0	Geo. 4th Acces. '20.
30	Su	7 8 5	17 47	13 35	1 45	7 54	0 36	Septua. Sun.
31	M	7 7 5	17 30	13 44	2 33	8 57	1 11	♂ ☉ ♃ <i>cold.</i>

Anti-Masonic State Convention held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 31, 1829, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1830. Col. Fliny Merrick, President.

*Entered Apprentice's Due Guard.*



The Master then draws his right hand across his throat, the hand open, with the thumb next to the throat, and drops it down by his side. This is called the due-guard of an Entered Apprentice Mason, [many call it the sign] and alludes to the penalty of the obligation. [See penalty on title page.] *Light on Masonry, p. 22.*

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Last Quarter,	4 3 29A.	First Quarter,	19 10 15M.
New Moon,	12 0 15A.	Full Moon,	26 0 6A.

D.	D.	S	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	W.	and Sets.	decl. S.	slow.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Tu	7 6 5	17 13	13 53	3 18	9 58	1 43	Bonap. def. 1814.
2	W	7 4 5	16 56	14 0	4 3	10 57	2 14	<i>more</i>
3	Th	7 3 5	16 39	14 7	4 46	11 54	2 52	<i>snow.</i>
4	Fr	7 2 5	16 21	14 14	5 29	morn.	3 34	low tides.
5	Sa	7 1 5	16 3	14 19	6 13	0 51	4 30	☽ in Apogee.
6	Su	7 0 5	15 45	14 23	6 58	1 47	5 39	Sexag. Sund. Gov.
7	M	6 59 6	15 26	14 27	7 46	2 42	7 3	Eustis died 1825.
8	Tu	6 58 6	15 7	14 30	8 34	3 36	8 15	Dr. Markelyn died
9	W	6 56 6	14 48	14 32	9 24	4 28	9 13	<i>pleasant</i> [1811
10	Th	6 55 6	14 29	14 34	10 15	5 18	9 59	<i>weather</i>
11	Fr	6 54 6	14 10	14 34	11 6	6 5	10 39	<i>at this time.</i>
12	Sa	6 52 6	13 50	14 34	11 58	sets.	11 18	Rem. eclipse of the
13	Su	6 51 6	13 30	14 33	ev. 50	6 31	11 56	Qu. Sun. [Sun U.S.
14	M	6 50 6	13 10	14 32	1 41	7 39	ev. 33	Valentine.
15	Tu	6 48 6	12 49	14 29	2 32	8 48	1 12	Shrove Tuesday.
16	W	6 47 6	12 29	14 26	3 24	9 59	1 53	Ash Wednesday.
17	Th	6 46 6	12 8	14 22	4 17	11 9	2 36	☽ ☉ ½ ☽ in Per.
18	Fr	6 44 6	11 47	14 18	5 10	morn.	3 26	Greatest elon. of ☽
19	Sa	6 43 6	11 26	14 12	6 5	0 18	4 28	☉ enters ♋.
20	Su	6 41 6	11 4	14 6	7 2	1 25	5 49	1st Sund. in Lent.
21	M	6 40 6	10 43	14 0	7 59	2 30	7 20	middling tides. Ma-
22	Tu	6 39 6	10 21	13 52	8 56	3 30	8 35	sonic oaths disc. at
23	W	6 38 6	9 59	13 44	9 52	4 23	9 34	<i>quite</i> [Le Roy '28.
24	Th	6 36 6	9 37	13 35	10 44	5 10	10 20	<i>cold for the season.</i>
25	Fr	6 35 6	9 15	13 26	11 36	rises.	11 2	high tides.
26	Sa	6 33 6	8 53	13 16	morn.	5 37	11 38	☽ eclipse invisble.
27	Su	6 32 6	8 30	13 6	0 34	6 41	morn.	2d Sunday in Lent.
28	M	6 30 6	8 8	12 55	1 11	7 44	0 12	<i>more snow.</i>

*How to save Horses from Fire.* Horses are frequently burnt to death, owing to the impossibility of leading or driving them out of the building on fire, while their eyes are dazzled by the blaze. By simply covering their eyes with a pocket handkerchief they may be led out of danger without trouble or difficulty.



*Fellow Craft's sign and Due-Guard.*

The sign is given by drawing your right hand flat, with the palm of it next to your breast, across your breast from the left to the right side with some quickness, and dropping it down by your side; the due-guard is given by raising the left arm until that part of it between the elbow and shoulder is perfectly horizontal, and raising the rest of the arm in a vertical position, so that part of the arm below the elbow, and that part above it, forms a square. The two given together, are called *the sign and due-guard of a Fellow-Craft Mason*, and they are never given separately; they would not be recognised by a Mason if given separately.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	6	0	27A.	First Quarter,	20	5	33A.
New Moon,	14	1	5M.	Full Moon,	28	3	37M.

D.	D.	S.	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	W.	and Sets.	decl. S.	slow.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Tu	6 29 6	7 45	12 43	1 56	8 45	0 43	middling
2	W	6 23 6	7 22	12 31	2 41	9 44	1 14	tides. <i>look</i>
3	Th	6 26 6	6 59	12 19	3 25	10 <sup>o</sup> 42	1 46	<i>out for a storm.</i>
4	Fr	6 25 6	6 36	12 6	4 9	11 39	2 19	☽ in Apogee.
5	Sa	6 23 6	6 13	11 52	4 54	morn.	2 58	Bos. massacre 1770
6	Su	6 22 6	5 50	11 33	5 40	0 34	3 47	3d Sund. in Lent.
7	M	6 20 6	5 27	11 24	6 28	1 27	4 51	Very low tides.
8	Tu	6 19 6	5 3	11 9	7 17	2 19	6 15	<i>perhaps</i>
9	W	6 17 6	4 40	10 54	8 8	3 8	7 36	<i>snow</i>
10	Th	6 16 6	4 17	10 39	8 53	3 54	8 41	<i>or</i>
11	Fr	6 15 6	3 53	10 23	9 50	4 37	9 34	<i>rain</i>
12	Sa	6 13 6	3 29	10 7	10 42	5 15	10 18	<i>about this time.</i>
13	Su	6 12 6	3 6	9 51	11 35	sets.	10 58	4th S. in Lent. mid.
14	M	6 10 6	2 42	9 34	ev. 23	6 37	11 39	<i>pleasant</i> [L. S.]
15	Tu	6 9 6	2 19	9 17	1 21	7 50	ev. 19	Tides very high.
16	W	6 7 6	1 55	9 0	2 15	9 2	0 59	☽ in Perigee.
17	Th	6 6 6	1 31	8 43	3 10	10 13	1 43	Boston evac. 1776.
18	Fr	6 4 6	1 8	8 25	4 6	11 23	2 23	<i>for the season.</i>
19	Sa	6 3 6	0 44	8 7	5 3	morn.	3 19	middling tides.
20	Su	6 2 6	0 20	7 49	6 1	0 29	4 23	5th Sun. in Lent.
21	M	6 0 6	N. '4	7 31	6 58	1 31	5 40	Beginning of Spr.
22	Tu	5 59 7	0 27	7 13	7 54	2 27	7 13	<i>Cold</i>
23	W	5 57 7	0 51	6 55	8 47	3 16	8 27	<i>and</i>
24	Th	5 56 7	1 15	6 36	9 38	4 0	9 23	<i>windy</i>
25	Fr	5 54 7	1 38	6 18	10 26	4 37	10 7	<i>about this</i>
26	Sa	5 53 7	2 2	5 59	11 13	rises.	10 46	<i>time.</i>
27	Su	5 52 7	2 25	5 40	11 58	5 40	11 21	6th Sun. in Lent
28	M	5 50 7	2 49	5 22	morn.	6 40	11 53	<i>grows</i> [Palm S.]
29	Tu	5 49 7	3 12	5 3	0 43	7 40	morn.	not very high tides.
30	W	5 47 7	3 35	4 44	1 27	8 39	0 23	<i>pleasant</i>
31	Th	5 46 7	3 59	4 26	2 11	9 38	0 52	<i>for March.</i>

*Master Mason's Due-Guard.*



The due-guard is given by putting the right hand to the left side of the bowels, the hand open with the thumb next to the belly, and drawing it across the belly, and let it fall; this is done tolerably quick. It alludes to the *penalty* of disembowelling, &c.

It would seem from these signs, that masons were taught to think more of the penalty of *death* for disclosing secrets, than of the guilt of *perjury*.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	5	7	19M.	First Quarter,	19	1	43M.
New Moon,	12	.11	16M.	Full Moon,	26	7	35A.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	W.	and Sets.	dec. N.	slow.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Fr	5 44 7	4 22	4 7	2 58	10 34	1 25	Good Frid. > Apo.
2	Sa	5 42 7	4 45	3 49	3 42	11 28	1 57	Rather Low Tides.
3	Su	5 41 7	5 8	3 31	4 29	morn.	2 36	Easter Day
4	M	5 40 7	5 31	3 13	5 17	0 20	3 20	Easter Mon. <i>a little</i>
5	Tu	5 38 7	5 54	2 55	6 6	1 10	4 22	Easter Tues. <i>snow</i>
6	W	5 37 7	6 17	2 37	6 56	1 56	5 37	Very low tides. <i>may</i>
7	Th	5 35 7	6 39	2 20	7 46	2 38	7 2	Sup. $\delta$ $\odot$ & $\oslash$ <i>be</i>
8	Fr	5 34 7	7 2	2 3	8 37	3 17	8 14	<i>expected.</i>
9	Sa	5 33 7	7 24	1 46	9 28	3 54	9 9	<i>fair about this</i>
10	Su	5 31 7	7 46	1 29	10 21	4 30	9 58	Low S. <i>time.</i>
11	M	5 30 7	8 9	1 13	11 14	sets.	10 40	<i>frequent</i>
12	Tu	5 28 7	8 31	0 56	ev. 8	5 46	11 23	Very high tides.
13	W	5 27 7	8 53	0 41	1 4	8 2	ev. 6	> in Per. <i>showers</i>
14	Th	5 26 7	9 14	0 25	2 2	9 15	0 50	<i>may be</i>
15	Fr	5 24 7	9 36	0 10	3 1	10 26	1 36	<i>looked for.</i>
16	Sa	5 23 7	9 57	fast. 5	4 1	11 33	2 24	Tides decreasing.
17	Su	5 22 7	10 19	0 20	5 0	morn.	3 16	2d Sun. aft. Easter.
18	M	5 20 7	10 40	0 34	5 57	0 31	4 17	<i>grows warmer.</i>
19	Tu	5 19 7	11 1	0 48	6 52	1 23	5 33	Bat. Lexing. 1775.
20	W	5 18 7	11 21	1 1	7 43	2 7	6 56	$\odot$ enters $\gamma$
21	Th	5 16 7	11 42	1 14	8 31	2 45	8 9	Tides quite low.
22	Fr	5 15 7	12 2	1 27	9 18	3 18	9 5	<i>quite fine</i>
23	Sa	5 14 7	12 22	1 39	10 4	3 49	9 49	<i>for the</i>
24	Su	5 12 7	12 42	1 51	10 48	4 19	10 29	3d Sun. aft. Easter.
25	M	5 11 7	13 2	2 2	11 31	rises.	11 2	St. Mark. <i>season.</i>
26	Tu	5 10 7	13 22	2 13	morn.	6 38	11 34	middling tides.
27	W	5 8 7	13 41	2 23	0 15	7 36	morn.	<i>very pleasant</i>
28	Th	5 7 7	14 0	2 33	0 59	8 32	0 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ Stationary. <i>and</i>
29	Fr	5 6 7	14 19	2 43	1 44	9 28	0 34	> Apogee. <i>fine</i>
30	Sa	5 5 7	14 37	2 52	2 31	10 22	1 6	<i>weather.</i>

*Preservative against moths.* Sweet flag-root, cut in thin slices, and scattered among woollens of any kind, will effectually repel the assaults of this pernicious insect.



*Master Mason's Grand Hailing Sign of Distress.*

The sign is given by raising both hands and arms to the elbows perpendicularly, one on either side of the head, the elbows forming a square. The words accompanying this sign in case of distress, are, 'O Lord, my God, is there no help for the widow's son.' As the last words drop from your lips you let your hands fall in that manner, best calculated to indicate solemnity. King Solomon is said to have made this exclamation on the receipt of the information of the death of Hiram Abiff. Masons are all charged never to give the *words* except in the dark when the sign cannot be seen.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	4	10	51A.	First Quarter,	18	11	28M.
New Moon,	11	7	17A.	Full Moon,	26	11	16M.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. N.	fast.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Su	5 3 7	14 56	3 0	3 19	11 12	1 40	4th S. aft. Easter.
2	M	5 2 7	15 14	3 7	4 7	11 59	2 18	cold
3	Tu	5 1 7	15 32	3 15	4 56	morn.	3 2	easterly winds
4	W	5 0 7	15 50	3 21	5 45	0 42	3 54	very low tides.
5	Th	4 59 8	16 7	3 27	6 34	1 21	5 3	Bonap. died 1821.
6	Fr	4 57 8	16 24	3 33	7 23	1 57	6 23	☐ ☉ ♀ may be expected, with
7	Sa	4 56 8	16 41	3 38	8 13	2 31	7 41	Rogation S. some
8	Su	4 55 8	16 57	3 42	9 4	3 6	8 43	rain.
9	M	4 54 8	17 14	3 46	9 57	3 40	9 34	middling tides.
10	Tu	4 53 8	17 30	3 49	10 51	4 13	10 21	☐ ☉ ♀ fair and
11	W	4 52 8	17 45	3 51	11 48	sets.	11 7	Ascen. day. ☽ in Pe.
12	Th	4 51 8	18 1	3 53	ev. 47	ev. 8	11 53	extreme high tides.
13	Fr	4 50 8	18 16	3 54	1 48	9 20	ev. 39	☽ Stationary quite
14	Sa	4 49 8	18 31	3 55	2 50	10 24	1 27	S. aft. Ascen. warm
15	Su	4 48 8	18 45	3 55	3 50	11 20	2 15	☐ ☉ ♀ about this
16	M	4 47 8	18 59	3 55	4 47	morn.	3 4	time. becomes cooler
17	Tu	4 46 8	19 13	3 54	5 41	0 8	3 57	rather low tides. ♀
18	W	4 45 8	19 27	3 53	6 32	0 49	5 1	again for [Stat.
19	Th	4 44 8	19 40	3 51	7 19	1 25	6 16	some days.
20	Fr	4 43 8	19 53	3 43	8 5	1 57	7 33	low tides ☉ enters II
21	Sa	4 42 8	20 5	3 45	8 49	2 26	8 35	Whit S. more rain
22	Su	4 41 8	20 18	3 42	9 32	2 55	9 23	W. Mon. followed
23	M	4 40 8	20 29	3 38	10 15	3 22	10 4	W. Tu. tides not
24	Tu	4 39 8	20 41	3 33	10 58	3 50	10 39	Gen. Elect. B. high.
25	W	4 38 8	20 52	3 23	11 43	rises.	11 12	☽ in Apo. ☽ ☉ ♀
26	Th	4 38 8	21 3	3 22	morn. ev. 23	11 43	11 43	by very warm wea-
27	Fr	4 37 8	21 13	3 16	0 28	8 18	morn.	ther. fine growing
28	Sa	4 36 8	21 23	3 10	1 16	9 10	0 15	Trin. S. weather at
29	Su	4 35 8	21 33	3 3	2 4	9 57	0 48	the end of the
30	M	4 35 8	21 42	2 55	2 52	10 41	1 21	low tides. month.
31	Tu	4 34 8	21 51	2 47	3 41	11 24	1 59	



### Mark Master's Ear Sign.

He then clutches the third and little fingers of his right hand with his thumb, extends at the same time his middle and fore fingers, brings up his hand in such a manner as to have the side of his middle finger touch the rim of the right ear, then lets it drop.

[see next page.]

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	3	10	36M.	First Quarter,	16	11	15A.
New Moon,	10	2	7M.	Full Moon,	25	2	16M.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. N.	fast.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	W	4 34 8	22 0	2 39	4 29	11 57	2 39	<i>chilly</i>
2	Th	4 33 8	22 8	2 30	5 17	morn.	3 26	<i>easterly winds</i>
3	Fr	4 32 8	22 16	2 21	6 6	0 31	4 25	Low Tides
4	Sa	4 32 8	22 23	2 11	6 54	1 4	5 36	<i>may be expected.</i>
5	Su	4 31 8	22 30	2 1	7 43	1 35	6 55	1st Sun. aft. Trin.
6	M	4 31 8	22 37	1 51	8 35	2 8	8 8	Art. Elect. Boston.
7	Tu	4 30 8	22 43	1 40	9 29	2 43	9 7	<i>becomes warm</i>
8	W	4 30 8	22 49	1 29	10 26	3 22	9 59	♀ Stationary and
9	Th	4 29 8	22 54	1 17	11 25	sets.	10 48	<i>pleasant.</i> ☽ in Per.
10	Fr	4 29 8	22 59	1 6	ev. 27	8 1	11 36	Very high tides.
11	Sa	4 29 8	23 4	0 54	1 29	9 3	ev. 23	♂ Stat.
12	Su	4 28 8	23 8	0 42	2 30	9 57	1 8	2d S. aft. Trin.
13	M	4 28 8	23 12	0 29	3 27	10 43	1 53	<i>look out</i>
14	Tu	4 28 8	23 15	0 17	4 21	11 22	2 37	<i>for frequent</i>
15	W	4 28 8	23 18	0 4	5 11	11 55	3 24	<i>showers of</i>
16	Th	4 28 8	23 21	slow 8	5 58	morn.	4 14	<i>rain.</i> low
17	Fr	4 28 8	23 23	0 21	6 43	0 25	5 16	Bat. B. hill '75. tides.
18	Sa	4 27 8	23 25	9 34	7 26	0 54	6 28	Bat. Waterloo '15.
19	Su	4 27 8	23 26	0 47	8 9	1 21	7 41	3d S. aft. Tr.
20	M	4 27 8	23 27	1 0	8 52	1 49	8 41	Great. Elon. of ♀
21	Tu	4 27 8	23 27	1 13	9 36	2 19	9 29	very [gins. ☽ Apo.
22	W	4 27 8	23 28	1 26	10 21	2 51	10 10	☉ enters ☽ Sum. be-
23	Th	4 27 8	23 27	1 39	11 8	3 26	10 47	tides rather high.
24	Fr	4 27 8	23 27	1 51	11 56	rises.	11 21	Nat. of St. Jn. Bap.
25	Sa	4 27 8	23 25	2 4	morn.	7 50	11 54	<i>warm about this</i>
26	Su	4 27 8	23 24	2 17	0 44	8 35	morn.	4th S. aft. Tr.
27	M	4 27 8	23 22	2 29	1 33	9 17	0 27	<i>time. now rain may</i>
28	Tu	4 28 8	23 19	2 41	2 22	9 55	1 1	<i>be expected.</i>
29	W	4 28 8	23 17	2 54	3 10	10 29	1 37	St. Peter. oc. of ♂
30	Th	4 28 8	23 13	3 6	3 57	11 1	2 15	tides quite low.

**Onions.** A few fresh walnuts or raw leaves of parsley, eaten immediately after dinner, will speedily remove that disagreeable taint which always infects the breath after partaking of onions, garlic, or shallots.



*Hand Sign, and part of Due Guard of a Mark Master.*

As his hand drops, (as in last page) in falling bring the outward side of the little finger of the left hand across the wrist of the right; then lets them fall by his side. These are the *sign and due guard* of a mark master, and alludes to the penal part of the obligation, viz. severing the wrist. *Light on Masonry, p. 91.*

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	2	6	56A.	First Quarter,	16	1	19A.
New Moon,	9	9	3M.	Full Moon,	24	4	21A.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. N.	slow.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Fr	4 28 8	23 10	3 18	4 45	11 32	2 58	<i>very warm</i>
2	Sa	4 29 8	23 6	3 29	5 38	morn.	3 47	<i>low tides. weather</i>
3	Su	4 29 8	23 1	3 41	6 22	0 4	4 49	<i>5th S. aft. T. with</i>
4	M	4 29 8	22 57	3 52	7 14	0 37	6 08	<i>Independ. dec. '76.</i>
5	Tu	4 30 8	22 51	4 2	8 7	1 12	7 30	<i>occasional showers</i>
6	W	4 30 8	22 46	4 13	9 4	1 52	8 40	<i>may be expected</i>
7	Th	4 30 8	22 40	4 23	10 3	2 38	9 39	<i>☽ in per. about this</i>
8	Fr	4 31 8	22 33	4 33	11 4	sets.	10 31	<i>Brack. def. '55 time.</i>
9	Sa	4 31 8	22 27	4 43	ev. 6	7 38	11 21	<i>becomes somewhat</i>
10	Su	4 32 8	22 19	4 52	1 6	8 28	ev. 7	<i>6th S. af. T. cooler.</i>
11	M	4 32 8	22 12	5 0	2 3	9 11	0 50	<i>very high tides.</i>
12	Tu	4 33 8	22 4	5 9	2 55	9 48	1 29	<i>Hull inva. Canada</i>
13	W	4 33 8	21 56	5 16	3 45	10 20	2 7	<i>warm again [12</i>
14	Th	4 34 8	21 47	5 24	4 32	10 50	2 45	<i>for some</i>
15	Fr	4 35 8	21 38	5 30	5 17	11 19	3 25	<i>Bon. sur. to the Br.</i>
16	Sa	4 35 8	21 28	5 37	6 1	11 48	4 14	<i>days. [15</i>
17	Su	4 36 8	21 19	5 43	6 45	morn.	5 18	<i>7th Sund. aft. Tr.</i>
18	M	4 37 8	21 8	5 48	7 28	0 17	6 32	<i>very low tides.</i>
19	Tu	4 38 8	20 58	5 52	8 13	0 43	7 48	<i>Sup. ♂ of ♀ some</i>
20	W	4 38 8	20 47	5 57	9 0	1 22	8 50	<i>☽ in apogee. rain</i>
21	Th	4 39 8	20 36	6 0	9 47	2 0	9 38	<i>may be</i>
22	Fr	4 40 8	20 24	6 3	10 36	2 42	10 20	<i>looked</i>
23	Sa	4 41 8	20 12	6 6	11 25	rises.	10 58	<i>☉ enters ♏. for</i>
24	Su	4 42 8	20 0	6 7	morn.	7 12	11 32	<i>8th S. aft. T. and</i>
25	M	4 43 8	19 47	6 9	0 14	7 51	morn.	<i>tides quite high. in</i>
26	Tu	4 44 8	19 35	6 9	1 4	8 28	0 6	<i>some places hail.</i>
27	W	4 45 8	19 21	6 9	1 52	9 2	0 41	<i>becomes very</i>
28	Th	4 46 8	19 8	6 9	2 41	9 34	1 17	<i>warm</i>
29	Fr	4 47 8	18 54	6 8	3 29	10 5	1 54	<i>again.</i>
30	Sa	4 48 8	18 40	6 6	4 17	10 37	2 35	<i>low tides. [of ♀.</i>
31	Su	4 49 8	18 25	6 4	5 7	11 11	3 22	<i>9th S. aft. T. Gr. el.</i>

*Growth of Wood.*—It has been ascertained that wood increases in the following proportion. The first year 1, the second as 4, the third as 9, the fourth as 15, the fifth as 22, the sixth as 30, the seventh as 40, the eighth as 54, the ninth as 70, and the tenth as 92. From this it is concluded, that wood ought never to be cut till it is in the tenth year of its growth.



*Mark Master's Grand Sign of Distress.*

Representing the candidate with the key-stone held between his thumb and fore finger. [See Light on Masonry, p. 99.] On the key stone these letters are engraved so as to form a circle. H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S.—the initial letters of the words *Hiram, Tyre, Widow's Son Sent To King Solomon.*



	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	1	0	57M.	First Quarter,	15	5	40M.
New Moon,	7	5	19A.	Last Quarter,	30	6	4M.
Full Moon,	23	5	21M.				

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	W.	and Sets.	dec. N.	slow.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	M	4 50 8	18 10	6 1	5 59	11 47	4 20	tides rather low.
2	Tu	4 51 8	17 55	5 58	6 52	morn.	5 34	becomes
3	W	4 52 8	17 40	5 54	7 50	0 29	7 5	very warm
4	Th	4 53 8	17 24	5 49	8 48	1 18	8 23	☽ in Per.
5	Fr	4 54 8	17 8	5 44	9 48	2 14	9 26	for some
6	Sa	4 55 8	16 52	5 38	10 49	3 16	10 20	☽ ♄ days. [invis.
7	Su	4 56 8	16 35	5 32	11 46	sets.	11 6	10th S. af. T. ☉ ec.
8	M	4 58 8	16 19	5 25	ev. 42	7 43	11 48	high } Morganborn
9	Tu	4 59 8	16 2	5 18	1 34	8 18	ev. 27	tides. } You [74
10	W	5 0 7	15 44	5 10	2 23	8 50	1 4	☽ ♃ may now
11	Th	5 1 7	15 27	5 1	3 10	9 20	1 38	look out for
12	Fr	5 2 7	15 9	4 52	3 55	9 49	2 12	Geo. IV. b. 1762.
13	Sa	5 3 7	14 51	4 42	4 40	10 18	2 48	rain.
14	Su	5 5 7	14 33	4 31	5 24	10 49	3 29	11th S. aft. Trin.
15	M	5 6 7	14 14	4 21	6 9	11 22	4 24	low tides.
16	Tu	5 7 7	13 55	4 9	6 55	11 58	5 34	☽ in Apogee.
17	W	5 8 7	13 36	3 57	7 43	morn.	6 58	becomes cooler
18	Th	5 10 7	13 17	3 44	8 31	0 39	8 12	and more
19	Fr	5 11 7	12 58	3 31	9 20	1 26	9 10	Masonic Robbery
20	Sa	5 12 7	12 38	3 18	10 10	2 17	9 56	pleasant. [26
21	Su	5 13 7	12 18	3 4	11 0	3 12	10 36	12th S. aft. Trin.
22	M	5 15 7	11 58	2 49	11 50	rises.	11 13	☽ ec. partly visible.
23	Tu	5 16 7	11 38	2 34	morn.	7 7	11 49	damp and
24	W	5 17 7	11 18	2 18	0 40	7 33	morn.	tides pretty high.
25	Th	5 19 7	10 57	2 3	1 29	8 10	0 24	disagreeable
26	Fr	5 20 7	10 37	1 46	2 18	8 43	1 0	about this
27	Sa	5 21 7	10 16	1 30	3 9	9 18	1 40	time.
28	Su	5 23 7	9 55	1 13	4 1	9 55	2 22	13th S. aft. Trin.
29	M	5 24 7	9 33	0 55	4 54	10 35	3 10	☽ ♃ more rain.
30	Tu	5 26 7	9 12	0 37	5 49	11 20	4 8	tides quite low.
31	W	5 27 7	8 51	0 19	6 47		5 26	☽ in Per. ☽ Gr. el.

*Milk.*—It is ascertained that morning's milk commonly yields some hundredths more cream than that of the evening at the same temperature. That milked at noon furnishes the least. It would therefore be of advantage, in making butter and cheese, to employ the morning's milk, and to keep the evening's for domestic use.



*Past Master's Sign.*

The sign (sometimes called the due-guard) is given by laying the edge of the thumb of the right hand, in a vertical position on the centre of the mouth, high enough to touch the upper lip.

*See Light on Masonry, p. 111.*

☞ These signs should become familiar to the eye, in order that they may be detected, should masons offer them in a court of Justice.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
New Moon,	6 3 49M.	Full Moon,	21 5 11A.
First Quarter,	13 11 58A.	Last Quarter,	28. 11 44M.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. N.	fast.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Th	5 29 7	8 29	0 0	7 45	0 12	6 58	<i>becomes cooler</i>
2	Fr	5 30 7	8 7	0 18	8 44	1 10	8 19	Tides rather low.
3	Sa	5 32 7	7 45	0 37	9 41	2 14	9 21	<i>but very</i>
4	Su	5 33 7	7 23	0 56	10 37	3 21	10 12	14th Sun. af. Trin.
5	M	5 35 7	7 1	1 15	11 29	sets.	10 55	<i>fine.</i> <i>some</i>
6	Tu	5 36 7	6 39	1 35	ev. 20	6 55	11 34	La Fayette br. '57.
7	W	5 38 7	6 16	1 55	1 8	7 25	ev. 9	<i>rain</i> [Bos. '29.
8	Th	5 39 7	5 54	2 15	1 54	7 55	0 42	Anti Mas. Meeting
9	Fr	5 40 7	5 31	2 35	2 40	8 25	1 14	high tides. [M. '26
10	Sa	5 42 7	5 8	2 55	3 25	8 55	1 46	Miller's Of. fir'd by
11	Su	5 43 7	4 46	3 16	4 10	9 27	2 20	Morgan kidnap. '26
12	M	5 45 7	4 23	3 37	4 56	10 2	3 0	At. to kidn. Mil. '26
13	Tu	5 46 7	4 0	3 58	5 43	10 42	3 50	D in ap. <i>may be</i>
14	W	5 47 7	3 37	4 19	6 31	11 26	4 55	very low tides.
15	Th	5 49 7	3 14	4 40	7 20	morn.	6 18	<i>expected.</i>
16	Fr	5 50 7	2 51	5 1	8 9	0 17	7 40	<i>pleasant and</i>
17	Sa	5 52 7	2 27	5 22	8 59	1 12	8 45	<i>fine weather for</i>
18	Su	5 53 7	2 4	5 43	9 49	2 9	9 35	16th S. aft. T. <i>some</i>
19	M	5 54 7	1 41	6 4	10 39	3 8	10 17	Morgan mur. Fort
20	Tu	5 56 7	1 18	6 25	11 29	rises.	10 56	<i>days.</i> [Niag. '26.
21	W	5 57 7	0 54	6 46	morn.	6 19	11 34	St. Mat. <i>a storm</i>
22	Th	5 59 7	0 31	7 7	0 20	6 52	morn.	very high tides. <i>is</i>
23	Fr	6 0 6	0 8	7 28	1 11	7 27	0 12	Aut. begins. <i>near.</i>
24	Sa	6 2 6	S. 16	7 49	2 4	8 3	0 51	♂ ☉ & ♀ <i>cool</i>
25	Su	6 3 6	0 39	8 10	2 57	8 41	1 32	D in p. 17th S. af. T.
26	M	6 4 6	1 3	8 30	3 53	9 25	2 17	Sup. ☉ & ♀ <i>morn-</i>
27	Tu	6 6 6	1 26	8 51	4 51	10 17	3 8	<i>ings and evenings</i>
28	W	6 7 6	1 49	9 11	5 49	11 13	4 9	tides quite low.
29	Th	6 9 6	2 13	9 30	6 47	morn.	5 26	St. Michael <i>but</i>
30	Fr	6 10 6	2 36	9 50	7 44	0 14	6 56	<i>pleasant.</i>

*To keep potatoes for sea provisions.—Slice them and bake them slowly and they will keep and form flour for years.*



*Most Excellent Master's Sign.*

The sign is given by placing your hands one on each breast, the fingers meeting in the centre of the body and jerking them apart, as though you were trying to tear open your breast. It alludes to the penalty of betraying the secrets of this degree.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	5	5	0A.	Full Moon,	21	4	0M.
First Quarter,	13	7	15A.	Last Quarter,	27	7	18A.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. S.	fast.	South	Rises.	Water.	
1	Sa	6 11 6	3 0	10 9	8 40	1 19	8 16	tides rather low.
2	Su	6 12 6	3 23	10 28	9 32	2 26	9 15	18th S. aft. Trin.
3	M	6 14 6	3 46	10 47	10 22	3 32	10 3	weather continues
4	Tu	6 15 6	4 10	11 5	11 10	4 37	10 43	fine and clear.
5	W	6 17 6	4 33	11 23	11 57	sets.	11 19	♀ Stationary
6	Th	6 18 6	4 56	11 41	ev. 42	6 33	11 52	tides quite high.
7	Fr	6 19 6	5 19	11 58	1 28	7 3	ev. 23	some rain
8	Sa	6 21 6	5 42	12 15	2 13	7 35	0 54	Sup. ♂ of ♀ may
9	Su	6 22 6	6 5	12 32	2 59	8 9	1 26	19th S. af. T. now
10	M	6 24 6	6 28	12 48	3 45	8 46	1 59	♂ Stationary be
11	Tu	6 25 6	6 51	13 3	4 33	9 28	2 39	♂ in Apo. looked
12	W	6 26 6	7 13	13 18	5 21	10 14	3 25	Greatest elon. of ♀
13	Th	6 28 6	7 36	13 33	6 9	11 5	4 24	very low tides. for.
14	Fr	6 29 6	7 58	13 47	6 58	11 59	5 40	becomes cooler
15	Sa	6 30 6	8 21	14 1	7 47	morn.	7 4	but very fine
16	Su	6 32 6	8 43	14 14	8 36	0 58	8 14	20th S. aft. Trin.
17	M	6 33 6	9 5	14 26	9 25	2 1	9 9	weather.
18	Tu	6 35 6	9 27	14 38	10 15	3 7	9 54	St. Luke.
19	W	6 36 6	9 49	14 50	11 6	4 15	10 36	changeable
20	Th	6 37 6	10 11	15 1	11 59	rises.	11 16	and dull
21	Fr	6 39 6	10 32	15 11	morn.	6 6	11 57	♂ Station. about
22	Sa	6 40 6	10 54	15 20	0 54	6 43	morn.	very high tides.
23	Su	6 41 6	11 15	15 29	1 50	7 27	0 40	21st S. af. T. ♂ in P.
24	M	6 43 6	11 36	15 37	2 48	8 16	1 26	this time.
25	Tu	6 44 6	11 57	15 45	3 48	9 11	2 14	quite cold
26	W	6 45 6	12 17	15 51	4 48	10 12	3 6	but clear
27	Th	6 47 6	12 38	15 57	5 46	11 17	4 5	and pleasant
28	Fr	6 48 6	12 58	16 2	6 42	morn.	5 18	St. Simon & St. Jude
29	Sa	6 50 6	13 18	16 7	7 35	0 23	6 42	♀ Station. to the
30	Su	6 51 6	13 38	16 10	8 25	1 29	7 59	22d S. af. T. end of
31	M	6 53 6	13 58	16 13	9 12	2 34	8 57	low tides. the month.

*Dress*—He who has no other way to distinguish himself than by the fashion and materials of his dress, is a despicable creature; and unites the silliness of the goose with the pride of the peacock.



*Royal Arch Mason's Due-Guard.*

Raise the right thumb to the forehead, the hand and arm horizontal; thumb towards the forehead; draw it briskly across the forehead and drop it perpendicular by the side. It refers to the penalty (clearing the skull.)  
*Light on Masonry, p. 139.*

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	4	8	54M.	Full Moon,	19	2	13A.
First Quarter,	12	2	1A.	Last Quarter,	26	5	44M.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun-	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. S.	fast.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Tu	6 54 6	14 18	16 15	9 58	3 57	9 44	All Saints.
2	W	6 56 6	14 37	16 16	10 4	4 38	10 24	<i>you may now</i>
3	Th	6 57 6	14 56	16 17	11 28	sets.	10 59	☐ of ☉ <i>look out</i>
4	Fr	6 58 6	15 15	16 16	ev. 12	5 38	11 31	rather high tides.
5	Sa	6 59 6	15 33	16 15	0 57	6 10	ev. 2	Powder Plot 1605.
6	Su	7 1 5	15 51	16 13	1 43	6 46	0 33	23d S. af. T. ☐ of ☽
7	M	7 2 5	16 9	16 10	2 30	7 26	1 5	<i>for a storm.</i>
8	Tu	7 3 5	16 27	16 7	3 18	8 10	1 39	☽ in apogee.
9	W	7 4 5	16 45	16 2	4 6	8 59	2 16	<i>becomes fine</i>
10	Th	7 5 5	17 2	15 57	4 53	9 51	2 58	<i>again for</i>
11	Fr	7 7 5	17 19	15 50	5 41	10 47	3 49	<i>some days.</i>
12	Sa	7 8 5	17 35	15 43	6 28	11 46	4 53	low tides. [of ☽
13	Su	7 9 5	17 52	15 35	7 16	morn.	6 11	24th S. af. T. sup. ☽
14	M	7 10 5	18 8	15 27	8 4	0 49	7 28	<i>a little snow</i>
15	Tu	7 11 5	18 23	15 17	8 52	1 54	8 31	<i>may be</i>
16	W	7 12 5	18 39	15 7	9 42	3 2	9 22	<i>expected about</i>
17	Th	7 13 5	18 53	14 51	10 35	4 11	10 8	<i>this time.</i>
18	Fr	7 14 5	19 8	14 46	11 31	rises.	10 53	Great earthq. '55
19	Sa	7 15 5	19 22	14 34	☿	5 15	11 39	very high tides.
20	Su	7 16 5	19 36	14 17	0 29	6 1	morn.	☽ in p. 25th S. af. T.
21	M	7 17 5	19 50	14 3	1 30	6 55	0 26	<i>cool weather</i>
22	Tu	7 18 5	20 3	13 43	2 32	7 57	1 14	☉ enters ♄.
23	W	7 19 5	20 16	13 32	3 34	9 3	2 3	<i>but very</i>
24	Th	7 20 5	20 29	13 15	4 32	10 10	2 52	<i>fine for</i>
25	Fr	7 21 5	20 41	12 57	5 27	11 16	3 43	<i>this season.</i>
26	Sa	7 22 5	20 53	12 39	6 19	morn.	4 44	low tides. <i>look</i>
27	Su	7 23 5	21 4	12 19	7 7	0 21	5 56	Advent Sunday.
28	M	7 23 5	21 15	11 59	7 53	1 25	7 12	Earthq. N. E. '14.
29	Tu	7 24 5	21 25	11 39	8 38	2 28	8 19	<i>out for a violent</i>
30	W	7 25 5	21 36	11 17	9 22	3 28	9 12	St. Andrew. <i>storm.</i>



Royal Arch Mason's Grand Sign.

This is made by locking the fingers of both hands together, and carrying them to the top of the head, the palms upwards, alluding to the manner in which the brother in the vault found his hands involuntarily raised to guard against the beating rays of, the sun.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	4	3	4M.	Full Moon,	19	0	26M.
First Quarter,	12	6	38M.	Last Quarter,	25	7	26A.

D.	D.	S. Rises	Sun's	Sun	Moon	Moon	High	Miscellaneous Matters.
M.	w.	and Sets.	dec. S.	fast.	South.	Rises.	Water.	
1	Th	7 26 5	21 45	10 55	10 5	4 29	9 54	Emp. Alex. di. '25
2	Fr	7 26 5	21 55	10 32	10 49	5 26	10 31	<i>cold weather</i>
3	Sa	7 27 5	22 3	10 9	11 34	sets.	11 6	tides rather high.
4	Su	7 27 5	22 12	9 45	ev. 20	5 17	11 38	2d Sun. in Advent.
5	M	7 28 5	22 20	9 20	1 7	6 0	ev. 9	☽ in Apogee. <i>with</i>
6	Tu	7 29 5	22 28	8 55	1 55	6 46	0 41	<i>snow may be</i>
7	W	7 29 5	22 35	8 29	2 42	7 36	1 14	☐ of ♄ <i>expected</i>
8	Th	7 30 5	22 42	8 3	3 29	8 30	1 48	<i>about this time.</i>
9	Fr	7 30 5	22 48	7 36	4 15	9 28	2 26	☉ of ♃.
10	Sa	7 30 5	22 54	7 9	5 2	10 28	3 9	<i>weather fine</i>
11	Su	7 31 5	22 59	6 42	5 48	11 30	4 0	3d Sun. in Advent.
12	M	7 31 5	23 4	6 14	6 34	morn.	5 4	low tides. <i>for the</i>
13	Tu	7 32 5	23 8	5 46	7 22	0 34	6 21	<i>season but cold.</i>
14	W	7 32 5	23 12	5 17	8 11	1 40	7 37	Washington di. '99.
15	Th	7 32 5	23 16	4 48	9 3	2 48	8 40	<i>now look out for a</i>
16	Fr	7 33 5	23 19	4 19	9 59	3 59	9 35	Tea des. Bos. 1773.
17	Sa	7 33 5	23 22	3 50	10 58	rises.	10 26	Greatest elon. of ♀
18	Su	7 33 5	23 24	3 21	♂	4 27	11 16	4th Sun. in Advent.
19	M	7 33 5	23 25	2 51	0 0	5 26	morn.	☽ in Perig. <i>storm</i>
20	Tu	7 33 5	23 27	2 21	1 2	6 28	0 4	very high tides. <i>of</i>
21	W	7 33 5	23 27	1 52	2 4	7 35	0 51	St. Thom. <i>snow or</i>
22	Th	7 33 5	23 28	1 22	3 3	8 47	1 37	winter begins. <i>rain.</i>
23	Fr	7 33 5	23 27	0 52	3 58	9 56	2 21	<i>fine and pleasant</i>
24	Sa	7 33 5	23 27	0 22	4 50	11 3	3 5	☉ of ♄ . ♄ Stat.
25	Su	7 33 5	23 26	slow 8	5 38	morn.	3 51	Christmas Day.
26	M	7 33 5	23 24	0 38	6 24	0 7	4 48	St. Steph. <i>weather</i>
27	Tu	7 33 5	23 22	1 8	7 8	1 9	5 58	St. John. low tides.
28	W	7 33 5	23 19	1 38	7 51	2 9	7 11	Innocents. <i>towards</i>
29	Th	7 32 5	23 16	2 7	8 35	3 7	8 18	Java taken 1812.
30	Fr	7 32 5	23 13	2 37	9 19	4 4	9 12	<i>the end of the</i>
31	Sa	7 32 5	23 9	3 6	10 4	5 1	9 55	☽ in Apog. <i>year.</i>

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## SKETCH OF MORGAN'S LIFE.



Captain WILLIAM MORGAN was a native of Virginia, born in Culpeper county in the year 1776, and a mason by trade. He married Lucinda Pendleton, eldest daughter of Rev. Joseph Pendleton, of the Methodist connexion, and a respectable planter residing in Washington county.— Having by industry accumulated a fund sufficient for the purpose, he commenced business as a trader or merchant in the city of Richmond, in that state.

He subsequently removed to the city of New York, where he spent five years of his life, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He afterwards went to York in Upper Canada, and commenced the business of a brewer. The destruction of his establishment by fire reduced him from a comfortable situation to a state of poverty, and rendered it necessary for him to resume his trade of a mason. With that intention he moved to Rochester in New York, where he carried on this business for some time. By the treachery of a friend, for whose debts he had become responsible, he was again reduced to want. He then removed to Batavia in the same state, where he continued to work at his trade until a few weeks before he was taken from his home and family.

Captain Morgan has been described a drunken vagabond by the masonic fraternity in every quarter of the union. This calumny originated with the masons of Batavia, and its vicinity. It was first circulated

at the time when they understood he was engaged in preparing for the press a revelation of the secrets of masonry, with the object of impeaching the authenticity of his *book* by destroying the character of the author.

But Captain Morgan was *not* the low, ignorant, besotted vagabond which his masonic brethren have described. He was a man of great personal address, possessing a most retentive memory, extensive historical information, an acute discernment of character. In his manners he was kind, affable, and engaging above his equals. He had twice crossed the Atlantic, in the character of a gentleman, and he had seen much of the world.

At the battle of New Orleans, where he commanded a company of militia, he honorably distinguished himself by his intrepidity and good conduct. Of his literary qualifications, sufficient evidence is found in the books for the publication of which he lost his life, and his standing and importance are established by the extensive measures taken by the fraternity for his destruction. Had he been the "vicious wretch" which the masons called him, his declarations could never have injured the institution, and he would have been left a prey to his vices; they never would have proceeded to imbrue their hands in his blood.

For many weeks previous to his abduction, every possible inducement was offered by the masons to prevail on him to relinquish his declared purpose of revealing the secrets of masonry. Finding neither threats nor bribes of any avail, they entered into extensive arrangements to take him from his home to some distant and secure retreat, beyond the reach of pursuit, and there to execute his masonic penalties upon him. He was accordingly seized on Monday morning, September 11, 1826, at sunrise, at Batavia, by a gang of masonic ruffians, and rapidly conveyed to Canandaigua, (60 miles,) and confined in a cell in the jail. From thence he was taken in the night, and thrust into a carriage while screaming murder. In this vehicle, gagged, pinioned, and blindfolded, he was transported about 100 miles further, and incarcerated in the powder magazine of Fort Niagara. His treatment here has been detailed in a former number of this publication, by Mr. Giddins, who had charge of him in the Fort. At length on the night of September 19, 1826, he was murdered in cold blood and his body sunk in Lake Ontario. It is probable that as many as 1000 masons were engaged in this transaction; for the intended procedure was known and discussed in most of the lodges in that part of the country. As many as 50 masons have since been indicted for a participation in the conspiracy, and many have fled the country. It has since been proved in courts of justice, that the fort was prepared for his imprisonment several days previous to his first seizure at Batavia, nearly 150 miles distant.

The theatre of these outrages extended over five large counties, and indictments have been found against masons residing in them all, which shows that the fraternity generally participated in the crime. The course taken by the brotherhood in justifying the deed, and protecting the guilty from punishment, aroused the people in all that vast and populous extent of country; whose eyes have been opened to the danger and corrupting influence of secret societies. On the 4th of July, 1828, Solomon Southwick of Albany, delivered an oration near the spot from whence captain Morgan was taken, to an audience of *ten thousand* people. We conclude this sketch by an extract from that address, which relates to the character of this victim to a lawless Secret Society.

“Justice to the sacred cause in which I am engaged, demands of me to vindicate the memory of the man, who dared to do a deed, which none else dared to do—the man who dared to rend the veil of the Temple of Folly and Fraud, of Bribery and Corruption, of Malice and Murder, of Treason and Blasphemy—though morally certain that his life would be the forfeit to his virtue. His life I am not called upon to rehearse, though I shall do it at a future day; but briefly to sketch his character, and vindicate his fame, are appropriate to this occasion. I feel bound, therefore, to say, that I have ascertained, by strict inquiry, and from the most unquestionable authority, that WILLIAM MORGAN was a man of honor and sensibility. He was a gentleman in his manners, and possessed of mental powers, superior to his humble occupation in life. He was well informed, of a generous, humane, and benevolent disposition. Though ‘a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief,’ yet his misfortunes never led him to descend to any act of meanness. Amid the shafts of adversity, ‘the proud man’s contumely, and the oppressor’s wrong,’ he still preserved the equanimity of his temper, and the dignity of his character. The information he had acquired, he possessed a happy faculty of imparting to others; nor was he less apt to enliven the social scene by the scintillations of his wit. These graces of the mind, added to a pleasing address, rendered his company agreeable, and caused it to be courted, even by those who had the vantage ground of him in the walks of life. He was not without frailty—and where is the human being that is—but he was not habitually addicted to any vice, and his noble soul revolted at the bare idea of a dishonorable deed. It was this high sense of honor, that prompted him to yield to the lawless and blood-thirsty villains who seized him at Batavia, on a false and cruel charge of stealing. ‘I will go to Canandaigua’ said he, ‘and meet my accusers face to face, and prove my innocence; I have nothing to fear from such a charge.’ Alas! how little did he know the tigers in human shape, who then had him in custody! How little did he foresee, that he was then going, like a lamb to the slaughter, to part forever from all that he held dear on earth—wife, children, friends, the cheering sun beam and the refreshing shade, the blooming groves and the green fields of his country, and the holy altars of his God!

‘Nor wife, nor children more shall he behold,

‘Nor friends, nor sacred home.’

“Capt. MORGAN was indeed a man without guile; brave, frank, and unreserved; but always modest in his demeanor, delicate in expression, and respectful to the feelings of those with whom he associated. He was a faithful citizen, and proved his fidelity in the field of battle, when his country was in danger. Of the virtues, which adorn the domestic circle and shed lustre even from the humblest roof, I have in my possession unequivocal evidence, that he felt their full force, and responded to them with every emotion of his heart. The last act of his life, for which he has been so much censured, and also so much and so justly applauded by all wise and virtuous men, was, I have satisfied myself, an act which flowed from the purest of motives; there was nothing either mean or mercenary in it. In this assertion I am supported by one of the most shrewd observers of human nature, whose veracity is undoubted, and who was for several years so intimate with Capt. MORGAN, that he could not fail to know the most secret workings of his soul. Capt. MORGAN had travelled over the Union, and been conversant with the lodges and chapters. He



had counted the number of masons, and found it alarming—he had penetrated all their dark intrigues and manœuvres, by which they had contrived for years to monopolise nearly all the honors and emoluments of the government—he had discovered a thousand proofs of their undue influence and management; and he was bent upon preparing, as a continuation of his illustrations of masonry, a full and luminous development of these things; and it was to prevent him from going on with this work, as well as to punish him for what he had done, that his death was determined on! He told this friend that he considered it a sacred duty which he owed to his country, to unveil the plots and intrigues of the Order; that he knew he should risk his life, and in all probability lose it. ‘But’ said he, ‘I am old, and cannot live much longer, and do little good in any other way than that which I propose; and do it I will, let the consequences be what they may.’ To the gentleman of whom I am speaking, Capt. MORGAN said, in relation to his *Illustrations of Masonry*:—

“My best exertions have ever been devoted to my country and its free institutions. Man I have loved, and do love, and wish him unenthralled. My life is the property of my country, and my countrymen have a claim upon my utmost faculties for the preservation of all that is dear to intelligent freemen. The bane of our civil institutions is to be found in an order powerful and numerous, and becoming daily more so. It cankers and corrodes to the core, the foundation on which justice is based; and is destined, unless timely checked, to become the leveller, not of proud distinctions but of social order. That which, in its origin it promoted, bringing form from uncomeliness, is sadly reversed; and *thieves and money changers have entered the sacred temple*. Well may the Virgin be represented weeping over the broken column. This is no ideal picture, or the suggestions of a disordered fancy—look about you—within the precincts of your daily walks and daily avocations, you will see injustice sanctioned, and crime saiated by the mylmidons of an abused institution. With its power and corruption, individuals not only may be sacrificed, but in time the state. If my life must be the forfeit, I owe to my country an exposure of its dangers.”

“Such briefly, was the character, and the last noble daring of WILLIAM MORGAN, who fell by the hand of masonic assassins, the victim of a dark and a foul conspiracy against the liberty of the press, and the rights of the citizen; and of whose persecutors, as a Secret Society, I fear not to predict, that the time will arrive, when, in the language of the prophet Hosea, *The thorns and the thistles shall come upon their altars—and they shall cry to the mountains—cover us; and to the rocks—fall on us!*”

The following letter to the editor of the Lockport Courier, from a former acquaintance of Capt. Morgan, may be considered interesting at this time.

“Linden, (Alabama,) Jan. 3, 1829.

MR. CADWALLADER,

Sir, Fourteen years ago this day, I fought by the side of Capt. WILLIAM MORGAN, at the battle of New Orleans; and you may judge of my feelings when a few days since, I learned from one of Giddins’s almanacs, (our news papers suppressing all information which tends to expose masonry,) that he had fallen a victim to masonic vengeance for exposing the mysteries of the order.

Although my acquaintance with Capt. MORGAN was not of long dura-

tion, it was yet necessarily of such a nature as to induce me to form a high opinion of him as a man of sound and honest principle; and as a soldier none surpassed him. Whatever reasons, therefore, may be assigned for his publishing his revelations of Masonry, by those who removed him from the midst of society, I am satisfied from my personal knowledge of the man, that it was something beyond the mere desire of gain:—he must have conceived it a duty which he owed to a deceived and endangered community, to expose a system of wickedness and folly, or he never would have braved the fate which he must have been aware awaited him—loss of character if not of life. Let this be as it may, however, he has rendered a service to his country that should entitle his memory to respect. The institution of Masonry is shaken to its centre; its pillars are broken never to be restored; and it is fast coming to nought here as well as elsewhere. May he, who rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm, speedily work its utter ruin.

Yours with esteem,

WILLIAM P. S. SIMONS.

## STATEMENT OF FACTS,

[Continued from the *New England Anti-Masonic Almanac of 1829 & 30*]

BY EDWARD GIDDINS.

When the conspirators and their masonic friends, found that all their importunate laboring for me to, "GO THE WHOLE LOAD" with them, were unavailing—that I could not conscientiously perjure myself to screen masonic transgressors, or save masonic obligations, they tried other means to accomplish their object. Some were desirous that I should, if called before a court or jury on the subject, refuse to answer any question that might be put to me; and in the event of my being imprisoned for a contempt, that I had nothing to fear, as every mason would be my friend, &c. &c. Failing also in this, they next offered bribes: several masons from Lewiston and Lockport, called on me for that purpose. They observed that they presumed I was inclined to injure my friends, but as I seemed scrupulous about testifying that "*I knew nothing about the affair,*" although they thought masonic oaths would justify me in doing so, and that they were astonished, that, as a mason, I did not see as they did; yet they were persuaded, that I could not object to leaving the country to save my friends: and that money, to any amount I might demand, was ready for me, and had been furnished for the express purpose. At another time I was offered an extravagant sum for my buildings at the Fort, by a mason, who said he was authorized to make the purchase, and that the money had been furnished by the grand lodge for the purpose. My reply was, that I could not sell my property on such terms; that although the offer was much more than I could conscientiously ask, yet it could not be accepted at the expense of freedom of speech, and action; and that I could not consent to put myself under obligations to any man or set of men, on such terms as I had reason to believe they would require. They finally, as a last resort, tried threats. These were given at various times and variously worded, but may be summed up in meaning as follows, that "*if I did not alter my course, I would be put where Morgan was, and that I could not expect any better usage.*"

In the spring of 1827, I was subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury in that county, (Niagara :) this gave the masons much alarm ;—they resorted to all their old arguments over and over again to urge me to “save my friends,” and to remind me of my *duty* as a mason. One of the implicated, after talking with me some time on the subject, said he would go and see the foreman, and state to him my situation, and what I knew of the affair, that the foreman might know *how to question me without having my answers injure others* ; he accordingly went,—was gone some time, and on his return, assured me that the foreman *now* knew how to question me, *that he had told him what I knew of the affair*, and that he would put no question but what I could safely answer. Others said it was a *clever jury*, there was no fear, the foreman was a mason, and would not question closely, that it was all important that I should be examined *now*, as well as every other witness, and have an end to the troubles at once.

At this time, I had not entirely shaken off the force of masonic obligations, and I felt extremely unwilling to appear before the jury ; as on the one hand, I could not conscientiously comply with the wishes of the implicated ; and on the other, I felt a great reluctance at the thought of exposing such warm personal friends, or at least, those who professed to be such.

A few days previous to the time above referred to, a mason shewed much uneasiness about my testimony—he observed, that I could very easily get clear of testifying if I chose ; for, I could say before a witness, that I did not believe in the Christian religion, and such a declaration would be sufficient to reject me ; or I could make a bet with some one, on the result of the trials, which would have the same effect ; and he urged me with much importunity to do so.

Great blame and ridicule have been heaped by masons upon the Worshipful Master, (Chersebro,) who, as I was informed, headed the masonic mob, that went to Batavia from Niagara and Erie counties, in September, 1826. They called him a poor manager, and to that cause, ascribed the partial failure of the enterprise. It was said that had the management of that mob been in proper hands, its object would have been completely effected—Miller was expected at the Fort with Morgan.

Much regret was expressed, that the wretch, (meaning Morgan,) had not been executed, (assassinated,) in Batavia ; *that*, they observed, would have been the wisest and safest way, and no trouble would have grown out of it.

One of the implicated, who has since sworn in open court, “*that he knew nothing about the affair*,” observed to me that he believed in a future state of rewards and punishments as firmly as any one could, but at the same time should testify when called upon, that “*he knew nothing about the affair*,” for he conceived their could be no greater sin than the breaking of a masonic oath which he would have to do if he were to swear differently, and therefore he felt easy about it.

Another told me that he had concluded to “*go the whole load*,” that if called on to testify on the Morgan business, he should say that “*he knew NOTHING about it* ;” and that he thought it justifiable on the ground that in law no person is obliged to criminate himself ; but to expose a brother mason would violate a masonic obligation, and of course be self crimination ; there was therefore no other way to do.

Another observed that there was a great difference between swearing before a grand jury and before an open court, as the testimony before the former could never be publicly known. I presumed that he meant, by denying all knowledge before the jury, he could get clear of appearing before court: but he has, however, since sworn both before court and jury that he knew nothing of the affair.

Another told me that "if he thought that I intended to expose some of the most respectable men in the county, his LIFE to prevent it would not be a straw in the way;" and his look on uttering these words, showed all the malignity of a demon.

The above, together with 16 pages in the Almanac for 1829, contains all I can recollect clearly of the Morgan affair, that would be of interest to the public.

The following observations and facts I beg leave to add in explanation of my conduct:

I am blamed, and I must acknowledge justly, for being concerned in the Morgan conspiracy; but the *obligations of masonry*, which are now before the world, will shew that I went not beyond their requirements; and that every mason who is yet attached to the order, will *privately approve*, though *publicly condemn*, my conduct—for masons have two tongues, one to be used to the brethren, and the other to the public—and they are in many cases diametrically opposed.

At the time of the outrage the masonic obligations were binding upon my conscience, and more so perhaps than any other oaths; what I did I knew to be a masonic duty; and what I have since done to expose *myself* and others, I know to be a civil and moral duty. I did not make these disclosures on the promise or with the expectation of a pardon for my crime, but I made them solely and wholly because I thought—because I knew it to be my duty to do so; and let the consequence be what it will, and let my punishment be ever so severe, I *never have nor never can* repent it. I claim not the privileges of a state's evidence—I merit them not, nor can I ask, or expect them; I will without murmur submit to such punishment as the laws of the country shall inflict.

I am censured by many for not making these disclosures sooner—I made them as soon as legally called on, and to some confidential friends much sooner; and much sooner also than prudence, or regard for personal safety would have dictated; "life is sweet,"—I knew that mine was in danger, for I had already said enough, to arouse the vengeance of the brotherhood—I thought it prudent to put myself in a state of defence against masonic assassins, who I had good reason to believe, would aim to take my life,—I did so months before I left Niagara, and was under continual alarm. My friends knew my danger, and by their urgent request, I lodged from my home in a neighboring village, a great part of my time for several weeks previous to my coming to Rochester; and from what I have since earned, believe that I owe my life to this precaution.

Sometimes before I disclosed any part of this conspiracy, even to my most confidential friends, I had an internal conviction that the public ought to be made acquainted with it; but as yet I dared not encounter masonic vengeance, and masonic penalties; I however resolved to do all I prudently could to put the public in possession of what I deemed to be their due; accordingly I invented a *cypher hand* for the express purpose, and actually wrote several pages of "*the statement of facts*," in that character, which I still have in my possession, for the examination of any

one who has a curiosity to see it. It was my intention to write the whole narrative in this cypher, and keep it by me through life, hoping that at my death, it might fall into the hands of some one who could decypher and make it public; but time gave me courage, and I finally whispered it to a confidential friend as above stated.

It may not be improper to state that the sole cause of my removal from Fort Niagara, and sacrificing my buildings for one fourteenth of the cost, was to seek a place where I could enjoy some degree of personal safety, from the threatened vengeance of the infuriated order, who viewed me as an obstacle which they seemed determined to remove.

It requires more time, and thought, and perplexity of mind to throw away the masonic obligations, than the uninitiated can conceive. They contain the most horrid imprecations, and are administered in a manner to make a deep and lasting impression.—Honest masons will be likely to consider them binding upon their consciences until they fairly see their evil tendency, and that the keeping of them may lead to crime of the most enormous nature: then they *will* and *must* renounce and denounce them forever—for no *legal* oath can bind a man to commit an illegal act—no man can be *morally* bound to practice *immorality*—no man can be *religiously* bound to do that which is *impious*—nor can a man be bound *in honor* to act *dishonorably*.

With me it was a long and painful labor to cast off these obligations—they are illegal, prospective, and taken in a blind, humiliating manner; but I cannot say that these considerations had much influence in determining my course; and had I seen nothing worse in them, I still *might* have been a *worthy* brother of the order; but their strict observance may *oblige* one to commit the most horrid crimes. Here then is the grand objection, and sufficient, independent of any other, to justify their relinquishment—this determined me, and this will ultimately determine every mason who has honesty of heart.

Washington, by breaking a free and legal oath, the purport of which he knew before it was administered, severed the fetters rivited by tyranny, and gave birth to a nation of freemen. Did he do wrong? No American will say so. Luther, by breaking an oath of fealty to the Pope of Rome, brought about the Christian reformation. Did he do wrong? No Protestant Christian will say so. Seceding masons, by breaking an unlawful oath, which bound them to secret crime, and protect criminals, have released themselves from the most abject slavery and opened the way to the extermination of an alarming domestic tyranny. Have they done wrong? No patriot, or philanthropist, or honest man *can* say so.

Had America been unsuccessful in her struggle for independence, Washington would have been taken to England, decapitated, and his head tossed about by the multitude amid the reiterated cries of "*behold the head of a traitor.*" Had Luther failed in his attempt at reformation, he would have been roasted as a heretic. Let masonry again flourish with as much power, and influence, and secrecy as formerly, and SECEDERS would hold their lives by a frail tenure—uncertain how soon they would be called on, in the dark hour of midnight, by the vengeance pursuing order, to surrender their throats and tongues to the knife of some faithful brother—their heart and vitals to the vultures—their bowels to the devouring flames—their bodies to the ocean—and their brains to the scorching rays of the meridian sun.

EDWARD GIDDINS.

## MASONRY IN EUROPE.

A French author says; The horrible and sanguinary Oaths, the Daggers, Death Heads, Cross Bones, the imaginary combats with the murderers of Hiram, and many other gloomy ceremonies, have a natural tendency to harden the heart; to remove its natural disgust at deeds of horror, and pave the way for those shocking barbarities which made the name of Frenchman abhorred all over Europe. *Le franc.*

The fraternal equality professed in masonic lodges, is very flattering to those who have not succeeded in their scramble for civil distinctions—such persons become the most zealous masons, and generally obtain the active offices in the lodges, and have an opportunity of treating with authority, persons whom in public society, they must look up to with some respect.—*Professor Robinson.*

Irreligion and unqualified liberty and equality are the genuine and original secrets of Freemasonry, and the ultimatum of a regular progress through all its degrees.—*Abbe Barruel.*

In a letter from Wieshaupt to Zwack, in 1786, he says—You can't imagine what respect and curiosity *my first degree*<sup>2</sup> has raised; and which is wonderful, a famous Protestant Divine, who is now of the order, is persuaded that the religion contained in it, is the true source of Christianity. O man, man! to what mayest thou not be persuaded? who would imagine that I was to be the founder of a new religion?

Same to same—in describing the Priest's degree—It is all one whether it be true or false, we must have it, that we may tickle those who have a hankering for religion.—*Wieshaupt.*

Death, inevitable death, from which no potentate can protect them, awaits every traitor of the order.—*Marquis Constanja.*

But not only are SECRET SOCIETIES dangerous, but all societies whose effect is mysterious; the whole history of man is proof of this position; in no age or country has there ever appeared a mysterious association, which did not, in time, become a public NUISANCE.—*Professor Robinson*

VOLNEY.—In his "*Ruins, or Survey of the Revolution of Empires,*" this writer has, with great ability and success, explored the causes of national degradation, oppression and ruin. In the depth and range of his researches, he has not failed to notice the secret and mysterious combinations, both ancient and modern, which the cupidity, ambition and corruption of individuals have formed, as the means of promoting their private interest, however incompatible with, or ruinous to, the best good of their country. These are his words;

"In general, every association which has mystery for its basis, or an oath of secrecy, is a league of robbers against society, a league divided in its very bosom into knaves and dupes; or other words, agents and instruments. It is thus we ought to judge of those *modern clubs*, under the name of Illuminists, Martinists, Cagliostroists, FREE MASONS, Mesmerites. These Societies are the follies and deceptions of the ancient Cabalists, Magicians, Orphics, &c. who, says Plutarch, led into errors of considerable magnitude, not only individuals, but kings and nations."

Such then, in Volney's estimation, is the character of Free-masonry; and where shall we find a better qualified or more competent judge?

<sup>2</sup> The author was an Infidel.

# MASONIC SIGNS.

## MASTER'S TEST.

After the publication of Morgan's book, the masons found it necessary to invent some new signs and ceremonies to be performed at the door of the Lodge, to keep out counterfeit brethren. In June 1827 the Grand Lodge of New York adopted the following, which is now used by all Lodges in the United States. It is taught in the master's degree, and those who now join the Fraternity get only this secret for their money.

A person wishing to be admitted into the Lodge presents himself at the door; the Tyler (or some brother from within) demands "Do you wish to visit this Lodge?" The candidate for admission answers "If thought worthy." TYLER. "By what are you recommended?" ANSWER. "By Fidelity." TYLER. 'Prove that;' at the same time advances and throws out his hand or arm to an angle of about 45 degrees obliquely forward, the hand open and thumb upward. The candidate then advances and places the *back* of his **LEFT HAND** against the *palm* of the Tyler's **RIGHT HAND** still extended, puts his mouth to the Tyler's ear and whispers **L-O-S** and pronounces **LOS**.



Persons not having this description would be likely when the Tyler held out his hand, to return him the *Entered apprentices grip* and thus would be detected; he must, therefore put forth his left hand, barely holding its back against the *palm* of the Tyler's right hand; as represented in the cut.

## FIVE POINTS OF FELLOWSHIP, (*Master's degree.*)

This is done by putting the inside of your *right foot* to the inside of your companion's *right foot*—the inside of your *knee* to his, laying your *right breast* against his, your *left hands* on the back of each other, and your *mouths* to each other's *right ear*, and then whispering **MAH-HAH-BONE**. The points are 1. *foot to foot*, 2. *knee to knee*, 3. *breast to breast*, 4. *hand to back*, 5. *mouth to ear*. Whatever secrets one mason delivers another in this position are considered as sacred. It was in this manner, according to masonic tradition, that King Solomon raised the fetid carcass of Hiram Abiff, "after it had laid fourteen days in the ground; or, as some say, *fifteen*"!!!! [See Morgan's book.]



## MARK-MASTER'S TOKEN.

This is given by shutting the third and little fingers, extending the fore and middle fingers and placing the thumb over them in a suitable manner to receive a piece of coin (the mark-master's wages). In this position the mark-master thrusts his hand through the latticed window and receives his pay; but the candidate is detected as an imposter, because he does not know how to give the token [See Bernard's Light on Masonry, page 94]. By holding out your hand in this manner to a mark-master he will know that you have taken this degree.



This is the due guard of the Knights of Malta. From this position the hands are drawn down to their natural place by the side: the motion representing the quartering of the body, in allusion to the penalty of a traitor.



#### SECRET MONITOR OR TRADER'S DEGREE.

This is an honorary degree given to a Master Mason, instituted to give Masons the preference in trade. The following is the oath taken.

"I, A, B., of my own free will and accord in the presence of Almighty God, do hereby and hereon, most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will keep and conceal, all the secrets belonging to the Degree of Secret Monitor; that I will not communicate this to any one, except it be a true and lawful brother Master-mason, or masons, whom I shall have reason to believe will conform to the same. I further promise, that I will caution a brother Secret Monitor, by word, token, or sign, when I shall see him do, or about to do or say, any thing contrary to the true principles of Masonry. I further promise that I will caution a brother Secret Monitor, by word, token, or sign, when I shall see him do, or about to do or say, any thing contrary to his own interest, either BUYING or SELLING, or any other way. I further promise, that when so cautioned, I will pause and deliberate upon the course I am about to pursue. I further promise, that I will help, aid, and assist a brother Secret Monitor, by INTRODUCING HIM INTO BUSINESS, sending him custom, or any other manner in which I may cast a penny in his way. I further promise, that I will commit this obligation to memory immediately, or as soon as possibly consistent;—all which I promise and swear, with a firm and steadfast resolution to perform the same, binding myself under no less penalty, than to have my heart pierced through by the arrow of an enemy, or to be left alone, without a friend to assist in the day of trouble. So help me God, and keep me steadfast to perform the same."



This cut represents a Secret Monitor's Sign of caution. If a brother of this degree sees another making a bad bargain he makes this sign of caution; on seeing which, the other is bound to pause and reflect. It is sometimes made by a masonic trader to a brother across the street, to draw him away from one shop into his. It is in this manner that masons secure each others custom.



We also ask of our road here

These are two signs in Masonry and allude to the penalties of the degrees to which they belong, viz: having the arms clipped off at the elbow, and the eyes dug out of the head. We omit their names, in order to exercise the ingenuity of the reader in finding them out. They will be explained in next year's Almanac.



ers the name of the grip represented.





## THE LIVING ARCH.

This is made by three Royal Arch Masons.— Each companion takes his *left* wrist in his *right* hand, and with their *left hands* the three grasp each other's right wrists raising them above their heads. The three right feet also must be placed so as to form a *triangle* as in cut. When both hands locked in this manner are raised above the head, the *living arch* is formed under which the Grand Omnipi Royal arch word is given by three times three: thus, after the three have joined hands they repeat aloud these words in concert, raising and dropping their hands together—[See cut.]

*As we three did agree*

*The Royal Word to search—*

*So we three do agree*

*To raise this Royal Arch.*

At the close of the last line they keep their hands raised while they incline their heads under them, and the first whispers in the ear of the second the syllable JAH, and the second to the third, BUH—and the third to the first, LUN. The second then commences JAH, and it goes round in the same manner; then the third commences and it goes round again, so that each companion pronounces each syllable of the word—JAH—BUH—LUN. This is the *lost word* in the Master's degree for which Solomon substituted, *Ma-ha-bone!*

## GRAND HAILING SIGN OF THE KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

This sign is given by placing yourself in a situation representing the Saviour expiring on the cross.

## DUE GUARD OF A KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

This sign is given by placing the end of the right thumb under the chin. It alludes to the *penalty* of breaking the oaths: yiz. having the head struck off and placed on the highest spire in Christendom.

## POLITICAL CHARACTER OF MASONRY.

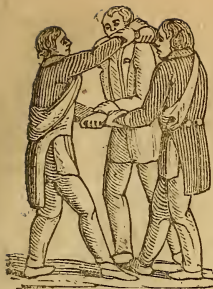
Major BENJAMIN RUSSELL, the editor of the Boston Centinel, is a high mason and was a leading politician in Massachusetts for many years. There was a great struggle in 1816, between the Republican and Federal parties in this State. The candidates for Governor were *Gen. John Brooks* a mason, and Hon. Samuel Dexter not a mason. The Centinel was the leading Federal paper in the State. It was edited and printed by Benj. Russell, Esq. Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. For a time before the election, the following notice was published in the Centinel.

*Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.*

By direction of the M. W. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, Esq. Grand Master; Notice is hereby given, that the quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge will be holden at Mason's Hall, Ann street, Boston, on Monday the 11th day of March next, at 6 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, the District Deputy Grand Masters, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

JOHN SOLEY, *Grand Secretary.*

Boston, February 27, 5816.



A few days before the election, Major Russell put forth in the Centinel the following CALL; the result was, the Masonic Candidate was elected by about 2000 votes majority, in nearly 100,000 votes cast.

[From the Boston Centinel, edited by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.]

### TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

BRETHREN,—It need not be repeated that the internal regulations of your benevolent Order exclude all *discussions* of political dogmas. But every *Master* knows, that his *public obligation* compels him to discharge the duties he owes to the State with diligence and fidelity.

When two candidates, therefore, present themselves for his suffrage, he is not bound to inquire to what *party* the one or the other belongs; but whether he is “*a good man and true*,” [Supposed to be a masonic term for “*brother mason*.”] and faithful to the Constitution which he may be called upon to administer. And, all other things being favorable, he is bound by every *Masonic Obligation* to give his vote for the one who is a Free and Accepted Brother, in preference to the one who is not.

Brother JOHN BROOKS

shall receive the vote of

A *Master Mason*.



The following certificate is given by Mr. C. Blodget, a highly respectable citizen of Vermont.

### CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that in addition to the Mason's obligation as given by Morgan, in Federal Lodge No. 15, in this town, where I was initiated, passed and raised, there is the following point, namely. “I further promise and swear, that I will give a brother Master Mason the *preference* in all offices of honor or profit, his abilities and other qualifications being *equal*.”

CALVIN BLODGET.

Randolph, Vt. Oct. 31.

### GENERAL SEWALL'S RENUNCIATION.

The following renunciation of Masonry, by General SEWALL, a revolutionary officer, and a companion of Washington, was read to a public meeting at Wilcox, state of Maine, on the 12th of April 1830. The following resolution in relation to it is embodied in the proceedings of that meeting.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, Major General HENRY SEWALL, of Augusta, for submitting to the public his view of Masonry, merits the thanks of all his fellow citizens, throughout the state, who are friendly to *equal rights*; and that, in our opinion, the voice of this veteran of the revolution, this companion and confidential friend of WASHINGTON, who for more than half a century has continued to enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, *cannot be disregarded*.

### HEAR THE VOICE OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

“I was initiated an entered apprentice to the masonic rites, in October, 1777, at Albany, soon after the capture of Burgoyne, being then an officer in the American army. I was induced to this measure by the belief that I should fare better in case I should be made a prisoner, and by the advice and recommendation of a number of masonic comrades in arms, who assured me that it was a valuable and scientific institution. That part of the army to which I belonged being speedily ordered to join General Washington in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, I of course passed the winter at Valley Forge, and the following summer with the main army then concentrated in the state of New York, and which in the succeeding autumn hovered round West Point for winter quarters in the Highlands, awaiting the movements of the enemy until the opening of the campaign in 1779. During all this period the fluctuating state of the army afforded me no leisure facilities for making advances in masonry. In August 1779, after carrying the hod nearly two years, I was passed to the degree of fellow-craft at West Point, in a lodge which I understood then existed in the Connecticut line of the army. In September following I was raised in the same lodge to the *sublime* degree, as it was pompously called,

of master mason. None of the mystic ceremonies unveiled in the present degrees afforded me much satisfaction ; but those pertaining to this sublime degree, and particularly the stale, inconsistent tradition of the murder of Hiram Abiff and its attending peculiarities, was too fabulous to obtain my credence. Indeed the personation of Hiram in the circumstances of his burial, and the fictitious search for his grave, and for the murderers, actually had the appearance of a solemn farce. And on the next day after my sublime elevation, I told my brethren that I had been disappointed. I did not find that scientific intelligence which they had encouraged me to anticipate. They were somewhat alarmed at my remarks, and endeavoured to quiet me by assurances that I should be more reconciled by attending meetings and lectures of the lodge. By their persuasions, admonitions and promises they quieted me so far that I accepted an appointment as Secretary at the Washington-travelling lodge which was constituted in the army about this time, and continued my connexion with it until the peace took place in 1783. The fragment meetings of the lodge which I attended during this period, were merely convivial, serving no other purpose than to mitigate in some degree the privations, and beguile the cares and fatigues of the soldier's life. I had seen among the hieroglyphics of the lodge, the figure of the 47th problem of Euclid, but I never heard it referred to ; nor did I hear it taught in any lesson or lecture, that " the sum of the squares of the legs of the triangle was equal to the square of the hypotenuse ;" or indeed the solution of any other problem whatever. The third degree of masonry was at that time considered its *ne plus ultra*. Of the higher degrees I have no knowledge, except from the late printed disclosures, the authenticity of which I have no reason to doubt. Among them, every degree, like the dark "*chamber of imagery*," revealed to Ezekiel, contains "*greater and greater abominations!*"

On retiring from the army I settled on the Kennebec, which was out of the sphere of masonry, and for a time thought little more of the subject. It was not long, however, before my mind was powerfully drawn to the subject of Religion ; and by studies and prayerful examination of the " more sure word of prophecy," that true " light which shines in a dark place," I trust I was led by the influence of this perfect rule of faith and practice, during the year 1824, to view speculative masonry in a shape still more deformed. I now considered it widely variant from the principles and radically hostile to the nature of the Gospel. Its Charity appeared to be selfishness, because restricted to its members. Its Religion *deism*; because entirely devoid of the Gospel. Its bold assumption of the Holy Bible, unnatural and preposterous. Its applications of secret texts, irreverent and profane. Its terms of acceptance with God, a due performance of *masonic* duties. Its heaven, a celestial grand lodge of worthy *masons!* Its history appeared fabulous—its titles fulsome—its rites barbarous and absurd—its oaths extra-judicial, unlawfully imposed and blindly taken—repugnant to the prior and paramount obligations resting on all members of the civil compact ; but especially, as subjects of the divine government, and the penal sanctions annexed, horrid and impious ! Thus my sober views of masonry have been strengthened by an extended course of observation, matured by hoary age, and satisfactorily illustrated by the remarkable developements of the day. From the time last mentioned, a period of nearly half a century, I have scrupulously avoided all fellowship with that institution, and have actually withdrawn from all lodge meetings, though frequently and pressingly invited to attend. And in accordance with my avowed belief, as above expressed, I now deliberately declare myself *free* from all masonic obligations, which I verily believe never had or could have any binding force. *I consider all secret societies in free governments of dangerous tendency*, their very structure endowing them with a capacity for doing more evil than good. But the veil which covered the mystic rites of masonry is uplifted. The grand secrets are out ; and all the brotherhood, if united, would find a difficult task to put them in again. Speculative masonry must become ex-

unct, and I care not how soon. It has never been of any real benefit to civil society. It secures nothing to benevolent objects, or any other good purpose which christian obligations do not secure from higher motives. Religion needs not for its support, *the staff of this bruised reed,*" which will only pierce its hand.

HENRY SEWALL.

### REV. JOHN WESLEY'S OPINION OF MASONRY.

In reading over the *Journal of the Rev. JOHN WESLEY*, the father of Methodism, we noticed the following extract, which, for the information of the members of that Society generally, we transcribe. It is under the date of June 18th, 1773.

#### EXTRACT.

"Friday 13, I went to Ballymena, and read a strange tract, that professes to discover the inmost recesses of Freemasonry; said to be translated from the French original, lately published at Berlin. I incline to think it is a genuine account: only if it be, *I wonder that the author is suffered to live.* If it be, what an amazing banter upon mankind, is Freemasonry!—And what a secret is it which so many concur to keep! From what motive?—Through fear, or shame to own it?"

### WASHINGTON A SECEDER.

That the Father of his country in the latter part of his life became aroused to the dangers of SECRET SOCIETIES, is universally acknowledged. He saw Masonry in France and Germany throw aside the veil that concealed its haggard features and boldly avow the detestible principles of Atheism, and the Illuminati. He saw the infamous Duke of Orleans at the head of the masonic combination in France, carrying on the bloody work of the Revolution, whose excesses were but the natural fruit of this poisonous tree. With these terrible scenes before his eyes, well might he warn his beloved countrymen in his Farewell Address, against such great COMBINATIONS.

The masons in this country have boasted much of Washington. They have represented him as a great mason, a zealous advocate of the order, a *Grand Master* of the Institution. This attempt at imposition has been successful and many have travelled the "rugged paths" of masonry on the assurance that "Washington had gone that way before them." But masonry is a system of deception. Falsehood is the breath of its nostrils. The time, is approaching, yea, it now is, when the artifices and wiles of the Harlot to catch in her toils the young and inexperienced, shall be made manifest to all the earth.

Of Washington's opinion of masonry the following letters written near the close of his life, speak an emphatic language. They were written to the REV. MR. SNYDER of FREDERICKTOWN who sent him a Copy of *Robison's Proofs of a Conspiracy.*

#### LETTER 1. MT. VERNON, September 25th, 1798.

SIR.—Many apologies are due to you for my not acknowledging the receipt of your obliging favor of the 22d ult. and for not thanking you at an earlier period, for the book you had the goodness to send me. I have heard much of the nefarious and dangerous plan and doctrines of the Illuminati, but never saw the book, until you were pleased to send it to me. The same causes, which have prevented my acknowledging the receipt of your letter, have prevented my reading the book hitherto, viz: the multiplicity of matters, which pressed upon me before, and the debilitated state in which I was left after a severe fever had been removed, and which allows me to add little more here than thanks for your wishes and favorable sentiments, except to correct an error, you have run into, of my *presiding* over the English lodges in this country.—The fact is, I *preside* over none, nor have I been in one, more than *once* or *twice* within the last THIRTY YEARS. I believe notwithstanding none of the lodges in this country are contaminated with the principles ascribed to the society of the Illuminati. With respect, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

[Thus it appears, that Washington had not been in a Lodge but once or twice for the last THIRTY YEARS, but had by a withdrawal, virtually SECEDED from the society. What corruptions might not have crept into the institution during that long period?—How, in that time, had masonry changed its features in France. The “belief” of Washington therefore is purely complimentary, as in the former paragraph he confesses his ignorance of the present state of the Institution.]

LETTER 2. MT. VERNON, *October 10th, 1798.*

SIR.—It is more than a fortnight since I acknowledged the receipt of your first letter, on the subject of the Illuminati, and thanked you for Robison’s account of that society. It went to the post office as usual, addressed to the *Rev’d Mr. Snyder, at Frederick Town Maryland.* If it has not been received before this some mishap must have attended it, of which I pray you to advise me, as it could not have been received, at the date of your last, not being mentioned. I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

LETTER 3. MT. VERNON, *October 24th, 1798.*

REV’D SIR.—I have your favour of the 17th inst. before me, and my only motive to trouble you with the receipt of this letter, is, to explain and correct a mistake, which I perceive the hurry in which I am obliged often to write letters, has led me into. It was not my intention to doubt that the doctrines of the Illuminati and principles of Jacobinism had not spread in the United States; on the contrary, no one is *more fully satisfied of the fact* than I am. The idea I meant to convey was, that I did not *believe* that the lodges of free masons in this country had, as *sociétés*, endeavoured to propagate the diabolical tenets of the first, or the pernicious principles of the latter, (if they are susceptible of separation.) That INDIVIDUALS OF THEM MAY have done it, and that the FOUNDER or INSTRUMENT employed to found the Democratic Societies in the United States *may have these objects*, and actually had a separation of the people from their government in view, IS TOO EVIDENT TO BE QUESTIONED. My occupations are such that but little leisure is allowed me to read newspapers of any kind; the reading of letters and preparing of answers absorbs much of my time. With respect, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

With these feelings respecting secret societies, aware that individual masons were active in spreading the doctrines of the Illuminati, and that *Masonry and Illuminism* were united as one in Europe, and that the connexion in this country was in rapid progress, Washington in his Farewell Address lifted up his warning voice, and spoke the following language.

“All *obstructions* to the execution of the laws, all COMBINATIONS and ASSOCIATIONS, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to *direct, control, counteract*, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize FACTION, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small, but enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organs of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

“However COMBINATIONS or ASSOCIATIONS of the above description, may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the *course of time* and things to become POTENT ENGINES, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government.”

If such language as this, together with the fact that he had hardly been in a Lodge for THIRTY YEARS does not constitute a Seceder, we know not what does.

## OPINIONS ON MASONRY.

The Rev. Dr. *Ely* of Philadelphia makes the following statement. While Col. Trumbull was aid-de-camp, to Gen. Washington, he one day asked the latter if he would advise him to become a mason. The General replied that masonry was a "benevolent institution, which *might* be employed for the *best* or THE WORST of purposes; but that for the *most part it was merely* CHILD'S PLAY: and that he *could not give him any advice* on the subject."

'There are many Masons who are good men, some of whom are among the best of men; but none are the better by reason of their being Masons. Their weekly attendance on Sundays at any open daylight Church would promote and manifest their goodness more than their monthly assembling by moonlight at any conventicle that bears the name of *Lodge*.' *Sheriff Sumner*.

'It must be obvious that the whole machinery of the Institution is *peculiarly adapted to Political intrigue*.' *Cadwallader D. Colden*.

'Whoever is in favor of the abolition of Masonry and at the same time condemns Anti-masonry, is inconsistent with himself. Whoever expresses these wishes and *does* nothing to effect the object, either has no moral courage to differ openly in his opinions from the masons, or is an unprincipled and time-serving man to whom neither the Church of Christ nor his country can look for aid in a time of trial and danger.' *Reply of the Genesee Consociation to the Letter of the Rev. Mr. Emerson*.

'There are mysteries enough in the Creation around us, without presumptuous short-sighted men getting together in the night, to contrive new ones, the tendency of which is to make straight things crooked instead of making the crooked path of life straight\*\*\*. In human society nothing ought to be mysterious to a wise man, seeing by due care, pains, and *industry*, he can understand everything. Hence, every mystery between man and man, is "*a mystery of iniquity*," whether it be in government, in the arts and sciences, or in teaching morality, or in illustrating religion." *Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse*.

'It is true, that a Royal Arch Companion, to which degree I have been admitted, or as it is termed, exalted, and the highest office of which I have sustained, does swear, that he will espouse the cause of a companion when engaged in any difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, *whether right or wrong*—and that he will keep his secrets inviolable when communicated to him as such, and he knowing them to be such, *murder and treason* not excepted. I know that these most odious and obnoxious clauses are part of the obligation of that degree, for I believe that I received that obligation; and I know that I have so heard it; and, as High Priest of a Chapter, have so myself, administered it to others.' *Col. Pliny Merrick*.

'Whenever that sunless day shall arrive, that the MIDNIGHT ASSASSIN, under the arrogance of Right, beneath the cloak of Religion, in the disguise of *Charity*, skulking under the majesty of the law, shall send his poniard to the heart of the *humblest citizen of this Republic*, with IMPUNITY!—that moment his weapon passes into the VITALS OF THE CONSTITUTION." *Luke de Fauburgh*.

'No man would dare to take upon himself the obligations of Masonry in *public*; or if he did, no man would expect public favor afterwards; and shall we permit their existence *because* they are taken *secretly*? *Hon. Myron Holley*.

'The more I examine the institution of Masonry the more deep and thorough are my convictions that its utter extermination is called for by every consideration connected with the permanency of our free institutions as well as with the welfare of the human race.' *Hon. William Stade of Vermont*.

*Morgan's murder confessed*. "We should be just, and reflect how much cause for high excitement has been given, by the outrageous abduction of a citizen, dragged from his family and friends, in the midst of a populous State; followed up, most probably, by the perpetration of a most atrocious murder." [*Address of Edward Livingston, Grand High Priest of the General Grand Charter of the U. S.*

## MASONIC KINGS.

It is calculated there are as many as five hundred Masonic KINGS in the United States. The following are the greatest ones in New England.

<i>Rev. Paul Dean of Boston,</i>	Grand KING	of the Masons in the United States.
<i>Rev. Charles Train,</i>	King	of the Masons in Massachusetts.
<i>John Goldsbury,</i>	King	of do in Vermont.
<i>Asa Child,</i>	King	of do in Connecticut.
<i>Bracket L. Grenough,</i>	King	of do in New Hampshire.

There are many subordinate Kings in each state.

## MASONIC OATH.

Masons uniformly traduce the characters of those brethren who secede from the Institutions. This is done in accordance with their *sworn obligations*, such a regulation being found necessary to deter members from leaving the society, as many who join are inclined to do, when they have discovered the deception practised upon them.

*Oath of the Holy and Thrice Illustrious Order of the Cross.*

“You further swear that should you ever know a Companion violate any essential part of this obligation, you will use your most decided endeavours, by the blessing of God, to bring such persons to the strictest and most condign punishment, *agreeable to the rules and usages* of our ancient fraternity; and this by pointing him out to the world as an unworthy and VICIOUS VAGABOND, by *opposing his interest*, by DERANGING his BUSINESS, by transferring his character after him wherever he may go, by exposing him to the contempt of the whole fraternity and the world, but of our Illustrious Order, more especially, throughout his natural life.”

☞ This is a cruel practice, as it involves the helpless wife and innocent children of the offending mason in the gulf of beggary and ruin. All seceding masons are made to drink deeply of this bitter cup of masonic persecution.

## ANTIQUITY OF FREE MASONRY.

The Boston Suffolk Committee on the 4th of November 1829 addressed the President and Professors of Harvard University, and also the President and Professors of the Theological Seminary at Andover on this subject. They proposed the following question, “*Is there any known History to justify the belief that Speculative or Free Masonry had existence prior to the last century?*” alledging that being anxious to discover the TRUTH, “they submitted the question to the decision of highminded and honorable gentlemen of profound learning and research, men above suspicion and in possession of the most ancient and extensive Libraries in this country.”

## REPLIES. 1.

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, President of Harvard University and a Master Mason, replied under date of Cambridge, Dec. 5th, 1829, stating that he had laid the Letter of the Committee before the Faculty of Harvard University, and by their request did state “that they have No KNOWLEDGE of any such History. On inquiry of the Librarian of the University and on examining the catalogue of books, *no such has been found.*”

(Signed) JOSIAH QUINCY,  
President of Harvard University.

## 2.

Professor LEONARD WOODS, of the Andover Seminary, replied under date of Dec. 7th, 1829, stating, “I have never seen nor heard of any evidence of any kind or degree in support of the pretended antiquity of Free Masonry, and I suppose the same is true of all others. What then can we do, consistently with reason and common sense, but to withhold our belief?”

(Signed) LEONARD WOODS.

## 3.

Professor MOSES STUART of the Andover Seminary replied to the question, under date of Dec. 22d. 1829. “To the Suffolk Committee, &c. Gentlemen, In answer to your inquiries respecting any traces of the History of Free Masonry in ancient times, I reply that it has not been my lot to find anything of this nature in any book that I have ever perused either in any of the Asiatic or European languages. I take it to be a point conceded by all Literary men, that no such traces exist in any ancient record whatever,” &c.

(Signed) MOSES STUART.

*Seceders.* The number of those who have seceded from the Masonic Association are estimated at about FIVE THOUSAND. All agree in their testimony to the truth of the disclosures of Masonic Secrets now before the Public.

*The Masonic Mystery.*

A Deacon of a certain Baptist Church being closely pressed by a lady to disclose the secrets of Masonry, thus replied. A man learning a ship had arrived in port, went on board to satisfy his curiosity. After he had viewed many wonderful things, the Captain exhibited a trunk glittering with gold and jewels. ‘What is in this?’ inquired the anxious beholder. ‘Give me five dollars,’ said the Captain, ‘and I will show you.’ Out went the man’s money and then open went the Captain’s trunk, when, lo! there was another trunk inside still more curious than the first. ‘What is in that?’ asked the inquirer. ‘Give me 5 dols. more and you shall see.’ The cash was paid; and, lo, another smaller trunk was found in that: and so the visiter continued to pay 5 dols. and find trunk within trunk, until at last all his money was gone, when the last and smallest trunk was opened, which, wonderful to tell, contained NOTHING!!!

# COURTS.

## United States Courts.

*Supreme Federal Court.* At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in Feb. annually.

*Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.*

In *Maine*—at Portland on the 1st of May; and at Wiscasset on the 1st of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 8th; and at Exeter, Oct. 8th. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, May 15, and October 15. In *Rhode-Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15; and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, May 1st; and at Rutland, October 3d. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17; and at New-Haven, 13th day of April. In *New-York*—at New-York, April 1, and Sept. 1.

If any of the days happen on Sunday, the Court commences on Monday.

*District Federal Courts.*

*Maine*—at Portland, the 1st Tues. in June, and 1st in Dec. and at Wiscasset, last Tuesday in Feb. and 2d Tuesday in Sept. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, 3d Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, 3d in June and December. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept. and 1st in Dec. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov. New-Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and August. In *Rhode-Island*—at Newport 2d Tues. May and 3d Tues. Oct. Providence, 1st Tues. Feb. and August. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, 21st May, Rutland, 3d Oct.

## Courts in the State of Massachusetts.

### Supreme Judicial Courts.

#### LAW TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket; Boston, 1st Tues. March. Berkshire; Lenox, on week fol. 2d Tues. Sept. Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden; Northampton, Mond. next preced. 4th Tues. Sept. Worcester; Worcester, 1st Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Middlesex. Cambridge, 3d Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable and Dukes; Plymouth and Taunton, alternately, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. New-Bedford, Tues. next preced. 3d Mond. Nov. Norfolk; Dedham, 5th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Essex; Salem, 6th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept.

#### NISI PRIUS TERMS.

Norfolk; Dedham, 3d Tues. Feb. Middlesex; Concord, 2d Tues. April. Essex; Ipswich, 8th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Worcester; Worcester, 6th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Franklin; Greenfield, 6th Tues. after 1st Tues. March, and 2d Tues. Sept. Bristol; Taunton, 6th Tues. after 1st Tues. March, and New-Bedford, 2d Tues. Nov. Hampshire; Northampton, 7th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Hampden; Springfield, 8th Tues. after 1st Tues. March and 1st Tues. Sept. Barnstable and Dukes; Barnstable, 8th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Berkshire; Lenox, 10th Tues. after 1st Tues., March, and 2d Tues. of Sept. Plymouth; Plymouth, 10th Tues. after 1st Tues. in March. Suffolk and Nantucket; Boston, 7th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. At Nantucket, for Nantucket Co. 1st Tues. of July.

### Calendar of Courts of Common Pleas.

Worcester; Worcester, 1st Mond. March, 3d Mond. June, Mond. after 4th Mond. Aug. 1st Mond. Dec. Hampshire; Northampton, 4th Mond. March, 3d Mond. Aug. 3d Mond. Nov. Berkshire; Lenox, 4th Mond. Feb. June, & Oct. Franklin; Greenfield, Tues. of week after 4th Mond. March, 2d Mond. Aug. and Nov. Hampden; Springfield, 3d Mond. March, 4th Mond. Aug. and Nov. Suffolk; Boston, 1st Tues. Jan. April, July, and Oct. Essex; Ipswich 3d Mond. March and Dec. Salem, 3d Mond. June. Newburyport, 3d Mond. Sept. Middlesex; Concord, 2d Mond. Sept. March, and June. Cambridge, 2d Mond. Dec. Plymouth; Plymouth, 2d Mond. April, and Aug. 3d Mond. Nov. Barnstable; Barnstable, Tues. after 3d Mond. April, and 1st Tues. Sept. Bristol; New Bedford, 2d Mond. June, and Dec. Dukes; Edgartown, 3d Mond. May, and last Mond. Sept. Nantucket; Nantucket, 4th Mond. May, and 1st Monday, October. Norfolk; Dedham, 4th Mond. April, 3d Mond. Sept. and Dec.

The Courts of Sessions are abolished, and their powers transferred to a Board of Commissioners, who meet as follows, viz.

Essex; Ipswich, 2d Tues. April, and Tues. 16th Jan. Salem, 2d Tues. July. Newburyport, 2d Tues. Oct. Middlesex; Cambridge, 1st Tues. Jan. Concord, 2d Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Norfolk; Dedham, 3d Tues. April, and 4th Tues. Sept. Plymouth; Plymouth, 3d Tues. March, and 1st Tues. Aug. Bristol; Taunton, 4th Tues. in March and Sept. Barnstable; Barnstable, 2d Tues. April, and 2d Tues. Oct. Dukes; Edgartown, Wed. after 3d Mond. May, and Wed. after 2d Mond. Nov. Nantucket; Nantucket, 3d Mond. April, 2d Monday, Oct. Worcester; Worcester, 4th Tues. March, 2d Tues. Sept. Hampshire; Northampton, 1st Tues. March and Sept. Franklin; Greenfield, 1st Tues. March and Sept. Hampden; Springfield, 1st Tues. April, 2d Tues. Sept. Berkshire; Lenox, last Tues. April, and Sept.

The MUNICIPAL COURT of Boston, first Monday in every month. The POLICE COURT, Boston, every day (except Sunday) 9, A. M. and 3, P. M. The JUSTICES' COURT for the county of Suffolk, every Wedn. and Sat. at 9, A. M.

### Courts in Maine.

*Supreme Judicial Courts.* York; at York, on the last Tues. April. Alfred, 3d Tues. Sept. Cumberland; Portland, 1st Tues. May, and 1st Tues. Nov. Oxford; Paris, 3d Tues. May, and 2d Tues. Oct. Lincoln; Wiscasset, 4th Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Kennebec; Augusta, 1st Tues. next after the 4th Tues. May, and 1st Tues. Oct. Somerset; Norridgewock, 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. May, and last Tues. Sept. Penobscot; Bangor, 3d Tues. after 4th Tues. May, and 4th Tues. Oct. Hancock; Castine, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. May. Washington; West Machias, 5th Tues. after 4th Tues. May. Waldo; Belfast, 6th Tues. next after 4th Tues. May.

The Law Terms are holden in the Spring, in each County.

*Court of Common Pleas.* York; at York, last Tues. in May. Alfred, 2d Tues. in Feb. and 3d Tues. Oct. Cumberland; Portland, 1st Tues. March, 3d Tues. June, and 1st Tues. Oct. Oxford; Paris, 4th Tues. in Jan. 2d Tues. June, and 4th Tues. in Sept. Lincoln; Wiscasset, 4th Tues. Dec. Warren, 4th Tues. in April. Topsham, 4th Tues. Aug. Kennebec; Augusta, 2d Tues. Apr. Aug. and Dec. Somerset; Norridgewock, 2d Tues. March, last Tues. June, and 1st Tues. Nov. Penobscot; Bangor, 1st Tues. Jan. June, and Oct. Hancock; Castine, 3d Tues. Mar. 2d Tues. July, 3d Tues. Nov. Washington; West Machias, 1st Tues. March and 3d Tues. in Sept. Waldo; Belfast, 4th Tues. March, July, and Nov.



*Courts of Sessions.* York; York, Tues. preceding last Monday May. Alfred, 2d Tues. Oct. Cumberland; Portland, 1st Tues. in June, and 3d Tues. Dec. Oxford; Paris, 3d Tues. June, and last Tues. Oct. Lincoln; Wiscasset, 2d Tues. May. Warren, 2d Tues. Jan. Topsham, 2d Tues. Sept. Kennebec; Augusta, last Tues. Apr. 1st Tues. Aug. and last Tues. Dec. Somerset; Norridgewock, 3d Tues. March, and 1st Tues. Oct. Penobscot; Bangor, 1st Tues. in Apr. and Sept. and 2d Tues. Dec. Hancock; Castine, last Tues. April, and Thurs. following 3d Tues. in Oct. Washington; West Machias, 1st Wed. after 1st Tues. in Mar. and 1st Wed. after 3d Tues. Sept. Waldo; Belfast, 3d Tues. April, August and Nov.

### *Courts in the State of New Hampshire.*

*Superior Courts.* Rockingham; at Portsmouth, 1st Tues. Jar. and at Exeter, 1st Tues. Aug. Strafford; Dover, 3d Tues. in Jan. and at Gilford, 3d Tues. in Aug. Merrimack; at Concord, 1st Tues. Feb. and Sept. Hillsboro'; Amherst, 3d Tues. in Feb. and Sept. Cheshire; Keene, 1st Tues. in April and Oct. Sullivan; Newport, 3d Tues. April and Oct. Grafton; Haverhill, 1st Tues. May, and at Plymouth, 1st Tues. Nov. Coos; Lancaster, 3d Tues. May.

*Courts of Common Pleas.* Rockingham; Exeter, 3d Tues. March, and at Portsmouth, 1st Tues. Oct. Strafford; Rochester, 1st Tues. April, and at Gilmanston 3d Tues. Oct. Merrimack; Concord, 3d Tues. April, and 1st Tues. Nov. Hillsboro'; Amherst, 1st Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Nov. Cheshire, Keene, 1st Tues. in Jan. and Aug. Sullivan; Newport, 3d Tues. Jan. and Aug. Grafton; Haverhill, 1st Tues. Feb. and at Plymouth, 1st Tues. Sept. Coos; Lancaster, 3d Tues. Feb. and Sept.

### *Courts in the State of Vermont.*

*Supreme and County Courts.* Bennington; S. C. at Manchester in 1829, alternately at Manchester and Bennington, 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. at Bennington, 4th Tues. April. Manchester, 4th Tues. Sept. Windham; S. C. at Newfane, 3d Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 3d Tues. April, and 3d Tues. Sept. Windsor; S. C. at Woodstock, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 1st Tues. June and 1st Tues. Dec. Rutland; S. C. at Rutland, on the 1st Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. April, and 2d Tues. Sept. Addison; S. C. at Middlebury, 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. June, 2d Tues. Dec. Orange; S. C. at Chelsea, 5th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 3d Tues. June, 3d Tues. Dec. Chittenden; S. C. at Burlington, 1st Tues. Jan. C. C. last Tues. March, last Tues. Aug. Washington; S. C. at Montpelier, 6th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. April. 1st Tues. after 3d Tues. Sept. Caledonia; S. C. at Danville, 7th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 4th Tues. April Wednes. after 1st Tues. Sept. Fraikin; S. C. at St. Albans, 2d Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. April, 2d Tues. Sept. Orleans; S. C. at Irasburg, 9th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. April, last Tues. Aug. Essex; S. C. at Guildhall, 8th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. April, 3d Tues. Sept. Grand Isle; S. C. at North-Hero, 3d Tues. Jan. C. C. 4th Tues. April, 4th Tues. Sept.

### *Courts in the State of Rhode-Island.*

*Supreme Judicial Courts.* Newport, 1st Monday in March, and 4th in August; at Providence, 3d Monday in March and Sept. South-Kingston, 4th Monday in April, and 2d in Oct.; Bristol, 2d Monday in March and Sept.; East-Greenwich, 2d Monday in April, and 1st in Oct.

*Courts of Common Pleas.* Newport, 3d Monday in May, and 1st in Nov.; at Providence, 4th Monday in May, and 4th in Nov. at South-Kingston, 1st Monday in Feb. and 2d in August; at Bristol, 1st Monday in Jan. and 1st in June; East-Greenwich, 3d Monday in February and August.

### *Courts in the State of Connecticut.*

*Supreme Court of Errors.* Hartford, 2d Tues. in June. New-Haven, Tues. following 4th Tues. in June. Fairfield, 4th Tues. in June. Brooklyn, 4th Tues. in July. Litchfield, 3d Tues. in June. Tolland, Tues. fol. 4th Tues. in July. Middletown, 2d Tuesday in July. New-London, 3d Tuesday in July.

*Superior Courts.* Hartford, 2d Tuesday in Feb. 4th Tues. in Sept. New Haven, 3d Tues. in Jan. 4th Tues. in Aug. New-London, 1st Tues. in Oct. Norwich, 4th Tues. in Jan. Danbury, 4th Tues. in Sept. Fairfield, last Tues. in Dec. Brooklyn, 4th Tues. in Jan. 1st in Oct. Litchfield, 3d Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Middletown, 4th Tues. in Feb. Haddam, 4th Tues. in Aug. Tolland 3d Tues. in April and Oct.

*County Courts.* Hartford, 4th Tues. March, 2d Tues. in Aug. and 2d Tues. in Nov. New Haven, 3d Tues. in March, 4th Tues. in June, and 4th Tues. in Nov. New London, 1st Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. June, at New London; 3d Tues. of Nov. at Norwich. Fairfield, 2d Tues. in Feb. at Danbury, this term alternately at Danbury and Fairfield. 3d Tues. in April at Fairfield, and 3d Tues. in Nov. at Danbury. Windham, 2d Tues. in August, 2d Tues. in Dec. and 1st Tues. in March. Litchfield, 1st Tues. in April, 4th Tues. in Sept. and 3d Tues. in Dec. Middlesex, on the Tues. following the 1st Mond. in April, at Haddam; on the 3d Tues. in Oct. at Middletown. Tolland, 4th Tues. in Aug. 4th Tues. in March.

AMERICAN STANDARD OF MONEY approved by act of Congress, April 10, 1806.—Gold Eagle, valued at ten dollars, most weigh 11 dwts. 6 grs. Half Eagle, at 5 dollars, 5 do. 15 do. Quarter Eagle, at 2 dollars and 50 cents, 2 do. 19 1-2 do. Silver—Dollar must weigh 17 dwts. 7 grs. Half Dollar 8 do. 16 do. Quarter Dollar, 4 do. 4 do. French Crown, at 1 dollar and ten cents, 18 do. 17 do.

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

For every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, six cents; over 30 m. and not exceeding 80, ten cents; over 80 and not exceeding 150, twelve and a half cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400, eighteen and three fourths cents; over 400, twenty-five cents.

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, double those rates; every letter consisting of three or more pieces of paper, and weighing less than one ounce, triple those rates; every letter consisting of more than three pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates; and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which a letter or packet, consisting of more than three pieces of paper, may weigh.

Every ship letter, originally received at an office for delivery, six cents. Newspapers, not over 100 miles, one cent; over 100 miles one cent and a half; to any distance in the State where printed, one cent. Magazines and Pamphlets, not periodical, for any distance not over 100 miles, four cents per sheet, that is, four cents for every 4 pages folio, 8 quarto, 16 octavo, or 24 12mo. 36 13mo. 64 32mo.—over 100 miles, six cents. Periodical Magazines and Pamphlets, not over a hundred miles, one and a half cents, per sheet, over 100 miles, two and a half cents. An Annual Report, or any pamphlet published at stated times, is a periodical. Magazines and pamphlets containing more than 1 sheet, are charged by the sheet; but those containing only a half sheet or less, are charged with one half the amount of postage of a sheet. There must be printed, or written, on one of the outer pages of all magazines and pamphlets, the number of sheets they contain; and if such number be not truly stated, double postage may be charged.

# ROADS FROM BOSTON, WITH THE DISTANCES IN MILES.

<p><i>Plymouth and Cape Thompson Cod.</i></p> <p>Dorchester 4 Ashford                      Quincy 8 Mansfield                      Weymouth 11 Coventry                      Scituate 17 Hartford                      Hanover 22                      Pembroke 23                      Duxbury 27 <i>Washington City, by Belchertown</i>                      Kingston 32 <i>Worcester Turnpike</i>                      Plymouth 36 &amp; <i>Stafford Springs</i>                      Sandwich 47                      Barnstable 62 Roxbury                      Yarmouth 70 Brookline                      Harwich 79 Newton                      Orleans 85 Framingham                      Eastham 89 Westboro'                      Wellfleet 97 Worcester                      Truro 107 Charlot                      Provincetown 116 Stratbridge</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>New Bedford, Tolland</i></p> <p><i>(Bridgewater turnpike.)</i>                      Weymouth 11 Hartford                      Abington 17 Weathersfield                      Bridgewater, (East Worthington Parish) 23 Meriden                      South Parish 26 Wallingford                      Middleborough 36 North-Haven                      New Bedford 52 New-Haven                      Milford</p> <p><i>Newport, (Commercial Line, over Stratford Bluehill Turnp.)</i>                      Dorchester Mills 6 Greenfarm                      Milton 9 Norwalk                      Stoughton 16 Stamford                      Bridgewater 22 Greenwich                      Taunton 33 Rye                      Freetown 40 Narranonek                      Troy 48 Rochelle                      Tiverton Stone Bridge 54 Harlem Bridge                      Newport 66 New York</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Providence and New-London.</i></p> <p>Roxbury 6 Bridgetown                      Dedham 9 New Brunswick                      Walpole 20 Provincetown                      Attleboro' 28 Trenton                      Rehoboth 37 Bristol                      Providence 41 Holmesburgh                      Johnson 44 Frankford                      Scituate 56 Philadelphia Man-                      sion House                      Coventry 63                      Plainfield 71 Darby                      Jewett's City 78 Chester                      Norwich 86 Wilmington                      Mohegan 93 Christiansa Br'ge                      New-London 100 Elkton</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Middle road to Hartford.</i></p> <p>Dedham 9 Red Lion                      Medfield 15 Bird River                      Medway 20 Baltimore                      Bellingham 26 Elkridge                      Milford 30 McKoy's                      Mendon 32 Roseburgh                      Uxbridge 33 Washington Post                      Douglas 43 Office</p>	<p>51 <i>Albany, over Worcester Turnpike.</i>                      57 Worcester                      68 Worcester                      76 Leicester                      82 Spencer                      97 Brookfield                      Western                      Ware                      Belchertown                      Amherst                      Hadley                      Northampton                      4 Chesterfield                      6 Worthington                      9 Peru                      20 Hinsdale                      23 Fittsfield                      39 Hancock                      49 New-hanon                      57 Springs                      68 Canaan                      73 Stephentown                      80 Schoodick                      86 Albany                      97 Albany to Niagara Falls                      100                      104 <i>To Brattleborough.</i>                      113 West Cambridge                      119 Lexington                      123 Lincoln                      127 Concord                      134 Stow                      144 Bolton                      146 Lancaster                      148 Leominster                      153 Westminster                      166 Templeton                      170 I hillipston                      179 Athol                      183 Orange                      189 Warwick                      191 Winchester                      193 Hinsdale                      198 Brattleborough                      202 <i>By Greenfield.</i>                      210 Same as to Athol                      212 Orange                      219 Irving's Grant                      223 Montague                      229 Greenfield                      240 Brattleborough                      250                      253 <i>Dartmouth College, South River through Keene.</i>                      270                      283 Concord                      290 Acton                      Littleton                      298 Groton                      308 Pepperell                      317 Townsend                      320 New Ipswich                      332 Jaffrey                      343 Marlborough                      350 Keene                      359 Walpole                      370 do. (village)                      378 Bellows Falls                      383 Charleston                      385 Village                      403 Weathersfield                      408 Windsor                      426 Village.                      Post Hartland                      436 Hanover</p>	<p><i>To Dartmouth Col. To Portsmouth, Haverhill.</i>                      39 <i>cord, N. H.</i>                      45 Medford                      50 Reading                      56 Andover                      63 Salem, N. H.                      70 Londonderry                      76 Chester                      82 Concord                      88 Roscawen                      91 Salisbury                      99 Andover, N. H.                      105 Wilmot                      113 Springfield                      116 Enfield                      124 Lebanon                      129 Hanover                      131 <i>Montreal &amp; Quebec.</i>                      133 Woburn                      140 Billerica                      151 Chelmsford                      160 Tyngsboro'                      Dunstable, N. H.                      316 Amherst                      Mount Vernon                      5 Francesson                      9 Hillsboro'                      14 Washington                      16 Lempsier                      24 Claremont                      39 Windsor, Vt.                      35 Woodstock                      42 Barnard                      51 Royalton                      59 Sandolph                      65 Brookfield                      67 Williamstown                      73 Montpelier                      76 Moretown                      83 Waterbury                      88 Bolton                      94 Richmond                      Williston                      67 Burlington                      72 Colchester                      77 Milton                      82 Georgia                      89 St. Albans                      94 Swanton                      Caddel's Manor                      South River                      St. Jobu'                      17 Half-wayhouse                      24 Lapraire                      27 Montreal                      35 Repentignie                      38 Berthier                      41 Rivere de Loup                      56 Trois Rives                      66 St. Ann's                      71 Jacques                      76 St. Augustine                      90 Cape Rouge                      94 Quebec                      98                      102                      106 <i>Warren &amp; Bristol.</i>                      114 Taunton                      121 Somerset                      123 Swansey                      137 Warren                      141 Bristol                      5 Reading                      11 Andover                      20 Haverhill                      30 Laistow                      36 Kingston                      44 Exeter                      68 Stratham                      72 Portsmouth                      78                      86 <i>To Passamaquoddy, over Newburyport</i>                      92 <i>turnpike, through Portsmouth.</i>                      105                      113 Lynnfield hotel                      118 Topsfield hotel                      Newburyport                      Merrinack bridge                      10 Hampton                      19 Greenland                      23 Portsmouth                      30 Kittery                      36 York                      46 Wells                      52 Kennebunk                      61 Saco                      72 Scarboro'                      81 Portland                      88 Falmouth                      100 N. Yarmouth                      109 Freeport                      123 Brunswick                      131 Bath                      137 Herndall's ferry                      140 Wiscasset                      152 Sheepscot                      160 Damariscotta                      170 Waldoboro'                      177 Warren                      181 Thomastown                      189 Camden                      191 Lincolnville                      200 Belfast                      208 Over ferry to Cas.                      214                      222 Blue Hill                      230 Trenton                      234 Sullivan ferry                      243 Gouldsboro'                      252 Stenben                      259 Cherryfield                      277 Columbia                      286 Jonesboro'                      295 Machiaa                      304 Eastport                      322                      354 <i>To Norridgewock.</i>                      376 Vassalboro'                      403 Winslow                      525 Clinton                      455 Canaan                      470 Norridgewock                      488 <i>Newburyport, thro' Salem.</i>                      Salem                      Beverly                      31 Wenham                      42 Hamilton                      47 Ipswich                      52 Rowley                      56 Newburyport</p>
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## JOHN MARSH & CO.

No 96 & 98, State Street, (sign of the Ledger), Boston,

KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONARY,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example be followed, and his orders obeyed.

2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen at least once a day.

3. In a considerable farm, it is of the utmost consequence to have hands properly employed and appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor, for there is often a great loss of time, for the want of calculations of this sort.

4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor, or to increase its power.

5. A farmer ought never to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice, or intended improvement, without first making a careful estimate of the expense attending it.

6. It is a main object in management, not to attempt too much, and never to begin a work, without a certain probability of being able to finish it in due season, and that faithfully.

Sinclair.

The MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, was incorporated in 1829, and has been the means of diffusing a knowledge of the finest fruits of the country. In fact, this Society now constitutes a *Committee of Taste*, in respect to matters of this kind, from whose decisions we hear of no appeal. Of the kinds exhibited at the Society's Fairs this year, the following are considered the best.

OF PEARS, the *Green Sylvauch*, *Wilkinson*, *Cushing*, *Dix*, *Andrews* and *Levis*.

OF APPLES, the *Williams*, *Porter*, *Greening*, *Baldwin* and *Russetin*.

OF PLUMS, the *Bolmar* and *Green Gage*.

The Society have also had fine exhibitions of Garden Flowers, which have given the Ladies a new impulse for their cultivation.

*Improvement in Stock.*—John Hare Powell, of Powelton, Pennsylvania, recently disposed of some of his stock, of the improved breed of Durham short horns, (it is said he reserved all his best;) the average price for 21 head, was 310 dollars, ranging from 510 to a bull calf a few weeks old, 110 dollars. This breed is now generally approved of, and took the first premium of the Mass. Agricultural Society, the last season, as it has heretofore.

*Lofts over Stables,* are bad places for both hay and corn; as these articles in that situation, must be more or less impregnated with the noxious effluvia arising from the stale and dung, as well as from the breath of horses, thereby diminishing the nutritive qualities of the food, and occasioning disgust to the animals that eat it.

*For Fattening Swine.*—Wash potatoes clean, boil and mash while hot—mix in at the same time oats and pea meal. Put the mixture into a large tub, which must stand till it becomes sour but not putrid. Keep a quantity of this on hand, always fermenting, and give it to your hogs as often as they will eat. It is said that pork may be fattened in this way, and make a saving of one third of the food and time consumed in the usual mode.

*Potatoes.*—Seed potatoes should never be cut—one whole potatoe, of moderate size, is sufficient for a hill. The outside skin of a potatoe is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plant, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut, the nutritive juice is in a great measure absorbed by the earth.

*To Preserve Cucumber Plants from Bugs and flies.*—Break off the stocks of Onions, which have been set out this spring, and stick down five or six of them in each hill of Cucumbers, and the bug will immediately leave them. It would be well, after a few days, to renew them; but one application has frequently been found to be completely effectual. The common Chives, or Sives, will have the same effect with the Onion.

Cucumbers, in this part of the country, will do best if planted in a place where they will be shaded from 11 in the forenoon until 2 or 3 in the afternoon, and exposed to the full sun the rest of the day.

*To preserve Cabbages.*—Cut them from the stumps close to the head, take off the loose leaves, and head them up in air-tight casks. Those intended for the longest keeping, should be put into small casks. In a cool moist cellar, in this way, they may be kept good for 4 or 5 months or more.

*Sweet Potatoes.*—The common root of Sweet Potatoes will not answer well the purpose of planting. The best planting seed is obtained in the following manner:—slips, cut from the stems or vines, are set into the ground; and if the season be moist, they will grow and produce roots; and the roots of those slips are the proper seed for planting.

Sweet Potatoes may be raised as easily in this part of the country as at the southward or as potatoes of the common kinds.

*To preserve Hams.*—Grind some black pepper fine, and put it in a box; and as soon as the hams are well smoked, take them down, and dust the pepper over the raw part, and over the back; then hang them up in the smoke house again.

*Mutton Hams.*—Mix two ounces of brown sugar, with an ounce of fine bay salt, and half a table spoonful of salt petre; rub the ham therewith, and lay it in a deep dish; baste and turn it twice a day for three days; throw away the pickle which in this time will have drained from the ham, and wipe it dry. Rub it again with the same mixture of sugar &c. one day, and baste it the next, for ten days, turning it every day.—Smoke it for ten days. These hams are best eaten cold.

*To prevent Horses being teased with Flies.*—Take 2 or 3 small handfuls of walnut leaves upon which pour 3 or 4 pints of soft and cold water; let it infuse one night, and let it boil for 1-4 hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than will moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c.

*An Epitaph on a Royal Arch Mason.*

Here lies a worthy *Royal Arch*,  
 Who died one day in frozen March;  
 With all the world, 'tis said, he's *square*,  
 Since he has gone—no matter where.  
 In spite of all the *Craft* could do,  
 Death brought him to his *level* too;  
 Bid him prepare with him to go,  
 Then chok'd him with his *cable tow*;  
 And grinning ghastly all the while,  
 He did it in *Masonic style*.

*On a Knight Templar.*

Here lies a valiant *Knight*,  
 Who once took delight,  
 In drinking wine out of a skull.  
 And his face was so red,  
 That when he was dead,  
 It seem'd that his *wine cup* was full.  
 But now he's no more,  
 And his *battles* are o'er:—  
 The *Templar* in silence may rot;  
 If his brethren doubt wish,  
 As a rare dainty dish,  
 To drink from the skull of a sot.

*On a Jack Mason.*

Here lies a stubborn *Jack*,  
 With a load upon his back,  
 To keep his little soul  
 Within this narrow hole:  
 For should it escape by means 'wrong or right,'  
 Perhaps it would go, where 'twould soon find  
 'more light.'

*Charade.*

My first is what all wish to be,  
 My second what most women love;  
 Both together possess'd, we should see  
 Man as happy as angels above:—  
 But 'tis such as can never belong,  
 To one of the *cable tow* throng.

*Another.*

My first is a state of the mind,  
 In which often children we find;  
 My second is form'd, with what made  
 With our fathers much noise about trade;  
 And a vowel as tall and as straight,  
 As any grenadier in the State.  
 My last is what no man can spare,  
 A garment that gentlemen wear;  
 And the whole whatever 'tis made on,  
 What bachelors are mostly afraid on.

*Another.*

My first by the Irish is used,  
 When the order of speech is abused;  
 My second what damsels desire,  
 When they romp with their beaux by the fire;  
 And a weapon they form when they're joined,  
 Fit for Robbers and Masons combin'd.

*Conundrums.*

Why is *Free Masonry* like an *old Maid*?  
 Because she *fibbs* about her age.

Why is a culprit under sentence of the law  
 like a sick girl? Because he hates a *pill-o-ry*.

Why is *Free Masonry* like the cholick? Be-  
 cause it is known by its *grips*.

Why is an Episcopal clergyman out of  
 employ like a man out of health? Because  
 he is looking for a *Cure*.

*The Antiquity of Free Masonry.*

Some men contend that Masonry,  
 Is older than creation:  
 And some with equal proof, agree  
 The *D—l* himself's a *Mason*.  
 When that *Great Architect*, first plann'd  
 His *secret* combination:  
 With oaths he bound his fiendish band,  
 And swore them like a *Mason*.  
 And when he courted madame Eve,  
 Mankind's *Great Grand* relation:  
 He promised knowledge—to deceive,  
 Like any other *Mason*.  
 Soon as the crafty sin was done,  
 To hide her situation:  
 She put a little apron on,  
 And look'd just like a *Mason*.  
 Cain watch'd his brother, when aside  
 He offer'd his oblation:  
 And slew him with his club, and fibbed  
 About it like a *Mason*.

## SLEIGHT OF TEEETH.

A pedlar, whom we shall call Peter Snicker,  
 put up at a Dutch tavern in the interior, about  
 the commencement of a severe northeaster,  
 and as the weather for some time continued  
 stormy, he was in no haste to abandon his  
 comfortable quarters. For several days both  
 he and his horse exercised their teeth to good  
 advantage, and a bill to the amount of some  
 ten dollars was incurred. As every storm,  
 however, has been, or will be followed by sun-  
 shine, so in this case the clouds began to break  
 away, and Peter began to think of picking up  
 his notions and being off. Having broken his  
 fast preparatory to his departure, he took a  
 pipe as usual with mine host, and both engag-  
 ed very briskly in the pleasures of fumigation  
 and confabulation. At length drawing the  
 pipe from his mouth, and peeping under the  
 forestick at the red-hot lip iron, usually styl'd  
 a loggerhead, Peter said carelessly:

'Land'ord what'll you bet a dollar I can't  
 bite an inch off that are red-hot loggerhead?'

'Wy, you great Yankee fool,' said the  
 Dutchman, 'I knows you can't do it.'

'Well now,' returned the pedlar, 'I'll bet  
 you my load of tin ware, and other notions,  
 against the amount of my bill, that I'll do it.'

'Done!' said the landlord.

'Done!' said the pedlar.

A group now gathered round to see the ped-  
 lar eat hot iron.

'That's a cool load of tin-ware of yours,'  
 said one, with a quizzical smile.

'Not so cool as you think for,' said Peter.

'You're a gone goose, friend,' said another,  
 with an ominous shake of his head.

'If I am I'll give you leave to pluck me,'  
 returned Peter.

'If I was in your place, I should prefer a  
 cold snack,' said a third.

'I'm not very particular,' said Peter, 'be-  
 sides you know a poor pedlar can't always  
 choose.'

By this time he had got the loggerhead near  
 his mouth, and ready for the exhibition.  
 'Take notice, gentlemen,' said he, 'I am to  
 bite an inch off this-ere logger-head, and have  
 the amount of my bill for so doing; but if I

fail to do it, I have to forfeit my load of tin-ware and other notions, and pay my bill into the bargain. Is'nt that the agreement, land'ord'?

'Yes,' said the Dutchman, 'dat is de akreement—take notice, zschentlemens.'

'Now observe,' said the pedlar, 'and see that I do it properly.'

'Yes observe,' said the Dutchman, 'and zee dat he does broberly.'

The pedlar now moved the red-hot iron toward his teeth, gave a sudden snap, and replaced the instrument beneath the forestick.

'Is dat all?' said the landlord, drawing half a dozen rapid whiffs from his pipe. 'If dat be all I could do it mineself.'

'I dare say you could,' coolly returned the man of notions, 'if you had thought of it. But I'll be going now, if you please, and will thank you for my horse.'

'But de horse and de odder notions are mine,' said the Dutchman.

'O no, my dear sir,' said the pedlar, 'I happen to be the winner.'

'Ten thousand tifels!' exclaimed the Dutchman, dashing his pipe on the floor—'how do you make dat out? you did not bite off an inch of de hot iron.'

'No, but I bit an inch, if not more, *off of it*. I'll thank you for my horse.'

'O ye old Yankee cheat! you get round me once; but I'll look out for you next dime. Here Hauuce, vetch up de fellow's horse, give him a glass of pitters, and let him go.'

*N. Y. Constellation.*

#### A TIRESOME GUEST.

'I never seed the beat of that 'are Captain Spinitout,' said a plain spoken old lady; 'would you believe it; he called at our house last evening jest as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kittle for his wife to make apple-sauce in. O yes says I, she may have it in welcome, Captain Spinitout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room, and set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I could'nt do no less than ax him to take tea with us. O no, he said he could'nt stay a minute, but however, he concluded, he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did. Well, after all we'd done tea, I took my knitting, and worked till I thought it high time for honest people to be a-bed. But Captain Spinitout had forgot his hurry, and there he was still setting and talking with my husband, as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I could'nt help hinting to the Captain, that it was growing late, and may be his wife was waiting for the kettle. But he din'nt seem to take the hint at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Finding that words would'nt have any effect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs, and told the gals 'twas time to go to bed. But the Captain did'nt mind the hint no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Well, next I pulled off my shoes and roasted my feet as I commonly do jest before going to bed; but the Captain did'nt mind it no more than nothing at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could'nt help taking the hint; but la, sus! he did'nt take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Think says I you're pretty slow at taking a hint, Captain Spinitout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time—speaking always to my husband, but so I thought the Captain could'nt help taking it to himself—but la, it did'nt do no good at all—for there he sot, and sot, and sot.

'Seeing there was no likelihood of his going home, I axed him if he would stay all night. O no, he said he could not possibly stay a minute; so, seeing there was no use in saying any thing, I went to bed. But la would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as I'm alive, here was Captain Spinitout, setting jest where I left him the night before—and there,' concluded the old lady, lifting up her hands in a despairing attitude, 'and there he sot, and sot,' and sot.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

*Straw Bonnets.*—When straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with bunches of artificial wheat or barley in the ear, on which the late Miles Peter Andrews wrote the following lines:—

Who now of threatened famine dare complain,  
When every female forehead teems with grain!  
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the plumes,  
Our barns are now transferred to drawing rooms,

And husbands who indulge in active lives,  
To fill their granaries may *thrash their wives*.

A village pedagogue, in despair with a stupid boy, pointed to the letter A, and asked him if he knew it. 'Yes, sir.' 'Well, what is it?' 'I know him very well by sight, sir—but, rat me if I can remember his name.'

*HALF CUP OF TEA.*—Some misses can never be persuaded to take half a cup of tea, for fear they never shall get the title of Mrs. Aunt Tabitha Parhenter is one of these believers in signs. She has, ever since her 15th year, avoided the calamitous omen, and is now unmarried at the age of 75. Still she has full faith in the sign, and would not now be induced for the world, to take *half a cup of tea*.

*Tavern Sign.*—In England, there is a tavern sign, on which is painted a King, a Priest, a Soldier and a Farmer. And underneath, there is a saying attached to each, so as to read thus: the King says, 'I govern all;'; the Priest says, 'I pray for all;'; the Soldier says, 'I fight for all;'; and the Farmer says, 'I PAY FOR ALL.'

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NEW ENGLAND  
ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1832.



“Time cuts down all,  
Both great and small.”

BOSTON :

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THE high degree of favor which this Almanac has received, calls for the sincere acknowledgments of the publishers. We cannot but feel flattered at the extraordinary success which has attended our efforts. The fourth number of the Anti-Masonic Almanac is now before you. It will doubtless be considered satisfactory, when we say the *astronomical calculations* may be relied on for their scrupulous accuracy. They were prepared *expressly for this publication*, and we therefore feel authorized to challenge a comparison with *any* other Almanac in the United States. The *signs of the Zodiac*, which embellish the monthly heads, also represent the "*Signs of the Times*" in relation to Masonry. This has been done by a native artist, distinguished above all others for the originality of his genius, and whose excellence in his peculiar department has acquired for him the appellation of the "American Cruikshanks." It may be supposed that we could not avail ourselves of such eminent talents without considerable expense. Indeed, we have spared no pecuniary efforts to make this work worthy of the partiality of the public, and we now submit it with confidence.

*Boston, September, 1831.*

☞ The secret signs of the Freemasons are now so generally known, that it is hardly necessary to explain the cuts on the *left hand* monthly pages. *January* is the entered apprentice's sign of distress—*February* is the apprentice's due guard—*March*, the due guard of the fellow craft—*April*, the due guard of the master mason—*May*, the master's grand hailing sign of distress—*June*, the mark master's ear sign—*July*, the mark master's hand sign—*August*, the mark master's grand sign of distress—*September*, the past master's sign—*October*, most excellent master's sign—*November*, royal arch mason's due guard—*December*, royal arch mason's grand sign.

☞ In some places, funds have been raised by patriotic individuals, to supply every family in the town with the "Anti-masonic Almanac"; and this is, perhaps, the cheapest and most eligible mode of shedding light on Masonry. Such companies will be supplied at the lowest possible rate.

## ECLIPSES.

In this year there will be three eclipses, all of the sun, as follows:

The *first* will happen on the 1st of February, and will be invisible to every part of the United States but Louisiana, where a small part of the eclipse may be seen.

The *second* is an annular eclipse of the sun by the planet Mercury, on the 5th of May, and is usually called a *transit of Mercury over the sun's disc*. Nearly the whole of it will be visible at Boston, as follows, viz.

Sun's lower limb rises 36 minutes	}	after the beginning of the transit,	H. M. S.	}	Mean time at Boston.
Apparent conjunction,		7 20 27	'		
Nearest approach of ☿ to ☉'s centre,	7 41 42	'			
Second internal contact,	11 4 2	'			
End of the transit,	11 7 17	'			

The *third* will be an eclipse of the sun, on the morning of Friday, July 27th, and will be visible throughout the United States. At Boston, the phases will be as follows:



Beginning of the eclipse,	H. M. S.	} Mean time at Boston.
Apparent conjunction,	7 16 46 M.	
Greatest obscuration,	8 6 35 "	
End of the eclipse,	9 0 5 "	

Digits eclipsed, 4° 49' on sun's south limb.

This eclipse will be total in the eastern part of the island of Cuba, in Great Inagua and Grand Turk's islands.

Venus will be morning star to the 27th of July; then evening star the remainder of the year.

Jupiter will be evening star to the 24th of February; then morning star to the 16th of September; then evening star.

### Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters,	A and G	Epact,	28
Lunar Cycle,	9	Solar Cycle,	21

### Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

0 ♈ Aries, head.	4 ♉ Leo, heart.	8 ♐ Sagittarius, thighs.
1 ♉ Taurus, neck.	5 ♍ Virgo, belly.	9 ♑ Capricorn, knees.
2 ♊ Gemini, arms.	6 ♎ Libra, reins.	10 ♒ Aquarius, legs.
3 ♋ Cancer, breast.	7 ♏ Scorpio, secrets.	11 ♓ Pisces, feet.

The sun, and moon, and planets, are denoted by the following characters: ☉ Sun, ☾ Moon, ☿ Mercury, ♀ Venus, ⊕ Earth, ♂ Mars, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ Saturn, ♃ Herschel.

The calculations in this Almanac are altogether expressed in *mean* time, but can be easily converted into *apparent* time, by subtracting the equation in the calendar pages when the sun is too slow, and adding it when too fast. The table of the sun's declination, at the top of the page, and the columns of equation of time and the moon's place, in the body of the left hand calendar pages, are computed for noon at Greenwich, or for 7 o'clock in the morning in New England.

The part of the human frame supposed to be affected by the position of the moon, can easily be ascertained by reference with the moon's longitude, to the column of "Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac." Thus, in the calendar pages, on the first of January, it appears that the moon's longitude is 8 signs 22 degrees, and by a reference to the characters of the signs of the zodiac, it will be seen that the thighs is the part affected by the moon. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking that this supposition, as well as the idea that it is in the power of any one to predict with certainty, the state of the weather for *even one day* (how much more for a whole year!), are the remains of an absurd superstition.

### TIDE TABLE.

The time of high water in the calendar pages is computed for Boston; but the time, at either of the following places, may be readily found, by adding or subtracting, as the case may be, the difference to or from the time, at that city.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany, add	4 12	Portland, sub.	0 45
Charleston, S. C., sub.	4 00	Portsmouth, N. H., sub.	0 15
Nantucket, add	0 30	Providence, sub.	2 48
New Bedford, sub.	3 53	Savannah, sub.	3 15
New London, sub.	2 36	St. John's, N. B., add	0 30
New York, sub.	2 21	St. John's, N. F., sub.	5 0
Philadelphia, add	3 00		

At Salem, Eastport, Plymouth, Cape Ann and Cape Cod, the time is the same as at Boston.

## SAYINGS FOR FARMERS.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

1. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, whilst the used key is always bright.

2. Dost thou love life? Then do not squander *time*, for that is the stuff life is made of.

3. The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

4. He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake *his business* at night.

5. Early to bed and early to rise, Makes a man healthy, and wealthy, and wise.

6. He that lives upon hope will die fasting—industry need not *wish*.

7. There are no gains without pains.

8. At the working man's house hunger looks in, but never enters.

9. Plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell or keep.

10. One *today* is worth two *tomorrows*.

11. Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.

12. He that by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

13. The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

14. A little neglect may breed a great mischief—for want of a nail the shoe was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost.

15. A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

16. If you would be rich, think of *saving* as well as getting.

17. What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

18. Beware of *little* expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

19. If you would know the want of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.

20. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

21. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

22. Lying rides on debt's back.

23. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

24. Creditors have better memories than debtors.

25. For age and want save what you may;

No morning's sun lasts the whole day.

26. Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

27. If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

28. He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

### The Taxes.

*Farmer.* Pray what do you think of the times? Will not these heavy *taxes* ruin the country?

*Ans.* Friends, the taxes are indeed heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them: but we have many others, an much more grievous to some of us.—We are taxed twice as much by our *idleness*, three times as much by our *pride*, and four times as much by our *folly*. And from these taxes the Assessors cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their *time*: but *idleness* taxes many of us much more; and sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. So what signifies wishing or hoping for better times? We can make these times better if we bestir ourselves. If we are industrious we shall never starve.

Kiss the hand of him who can renounce what he has publicly taught when convicted of error.—*Favater*.

Have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

A time for every thing, and every thing in its time.

The laboring man in the present age, if he does but read, has more helps to wisdom than Solomon had.

By patience the mulberry leaf is turned to satin.

Amusement is the happiness of those who cannot think.—*Pope*.

Before you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry.

We need wisdom most when we deal with those who have the least.—*Chinese*.

Complaint against fortune is often an apology for indolence.

## FARMERS' CALENDER.

*January.*—But little can be done this month in the fields or gardens; but remember, the snow may melt away, therefore improve sledging to get your supply of wood for the summer. Visit your corn-barns and graneries; see that the rats, mice, &c. do not destroy your grain. Cut timber if you wish it to last long. Look well to your cattle, and keep them clean.—When it rains, or your houses are covered with snow, look to your chimnies, and burn them clean.

*February.*—Prune your fruit and other trees this month. Get your tools in order for spring work, while you have leisure. Remember it is a short month, and your time must be improved accordingly. As this is the last winter month, at the end of it, what is properly your winter work should be completed. Look over your seeds of various kinds, and see that none of them are suffering through want of care. This is also a good month for cutting timber.

*March.*—As soon as the snow is off the ground, repair your stone walls, and mend your other fences. If you neglected your nurseries of fruit trees last month, be sure to visit them early this. It is best to watch the weather, and be prepared to begin your work when it permits.

*April.*—Now begin your spring work in good earnest. First take care to get your seed for spring grain into the ground. Sow flax seed as early as possible. Get all your dung on the ground, and your first plowing completed. Plant potatoes for early use about the middle of this month. You may now graft and inoculate fruit trees, and set out orchards. Be sure to be busy in your garden.

*May.*—This must be a very busy month for farmers and gardeners.—Plant corn, potatoes, beans, peas, lettuce, &c. Seeds of all kinds may now be put in the ground. The best dung for gardens is untried earth, that is, rich and mellow ground, taken about half a foot below the surface of rich, new earth.

*June.*—Weed your Indian corn.—Hoe beds of beets, carrots, leeks, onions, parsley, parsnips, &c. Melons and cucumbers, attacked by black flies

or spiders, must be fumigated with tobacco smoke. Be careful to destroy all kinds of weeds, before they run to seed. Plant cucumbers at the latter end of this month for pickling. Cabbages should be often hoed and earthed; nothing will make them flourish better. Seek and destroy worms.

*July.*—You may now sow peas for the fall; also turnips. Hill your Indian corn. Now for hay. Begin by mowing that which is ripest and thinnest. Look after your bees, which in hot weather will swarm. Get your sickles in order for reaping early rye, which will be fit for cutting the latter end of the month.

*August.*—Pull and stack seed flax, if ripe. Continue to gather seeds of various sorts, as they ripen, when the weather is dry. Gather herbs for distilling and drying. Budding or inoculating generally succeeds best when it is performed in cloudy weather, or late in the afternoon. If any of your fruit trees are blighted, apply some hog's dung.

*September.*—Look to your Indian corn; cut stalks and take care to dry them well, for they are excellent fodder. Get your cider-presses in order. Cut down the haum of asparagus, clean the beds, and dung them where you think necessary. Sow wheat and rye. Dig potatoes in dry weather. Begin to secure roots, &c. from approaching hard frost, by covering them well over with straw and dung. Take care of your flax that is rotting, that it is not overtaken by severe frosts.

*October.*—No time in this month must be lost. Gather in your Indian corn. Prune and plant forest trees; clean out water courses. Now you may make cider in earnest. Be sure to have your Indian corn husked as soon as possible after it is gathered in heaps. If you neglected your asparagus beds last month, be sure to secure them this. Stop the growth of all kinds of weeds in your garden. You may now dung vacant lands in your gardens, and dig and throw it in ridges.

*November.*—Put up your cattle in the barn. Bleed your horses. Move your bees under shelter if neglected last month. Roots of beets, cellery, potatoes, parsnips, turnips, &c. take up in a dry day, early in this month; cut off the tops close, clean them from

dirt, and deposit them in dry sand, with the crown of the roots downwards. Gather winter turnips early in the month.

*December.*—As very little can be done this month, either in the fields or gardens, visit your barns often. Repair, grind, and put your tools in order while you have leisure. Kill your hogs and fat cattle. Prepare a few useful books to instruct and amuse you during long evenings, and thus end the year as you would wish to begin the next.

*Price of Bibles.*—In 1274 a small Bible, neatly written, cost £30, equal to £200 of our present money. About the same time it cost only £25 to build two arches of London bridge. Of what inestimable value is the art of printing!

*To render Cucumbers wholesome.*

Slice cucumbers into a bazon of cold spring water, and it will not only make them eat by far more crisp and fine, but will also render them much more wholesome, and effectually prevent their rising in the stomach. The water will extract and take away the pernicious juice of the cucumber, which is the principal cause of their so often disagreeing with the stomach.

*Receipt for Pickling.*

After cleansing your cask, put first a layer of white oak leaves, and then a layer of cucumbers, or whatever your pickles consist of, and so on to fill your cask; intersperse between each layer dill seed, mustard seed, horse radish, &c.; and to every twenty cucumbers put one bell pepper. Form a composition of clear salt and water, not hardly strong enough to bear an egg; to every gallon add one quart of good vinegar; scald and skim this pickle, and after cool to a degree of blood warmth, add it to your cask, and cover it tight. If rightly performed, this method will preserve pickles the year round, and forms a very agreeable sauce.

*To prevent Wheat Rust.*

Mr. Isaac Young, of Georgia, mixed rye amongst his seed wheat, and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried, until he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sow-

ed five acres with wheat, surrounded with a list of 25 feet breadth of rye; and this also succeeded; and being repeated, it is found a certain security to the wheat.

*To cure Sore Eyes.*

“Good morning, landlord,” said a man the other day, as he stepped into a tavern to get something to drink.—“Good morning,” replied mine host; “how do you do?” “Oh, I don’t know,” said the man, raising his goggles, and wiping away the rheum, “I’m plagued most to death with these ere pesky sore eyes. I wish you’d tell me how to cure ’em.” “Willingly,” said the merry host:—“Wear your goggles over your mouth—wash your eyes in brandy—and I’ll warrant you a certain cure.”

*Law Report.*—The Coshoccon Spy (Ohio) contains the following Report of a law case, in progress before the Common Pleas of that county:—

*Wallis vs. Gamble.*

Messrs. Wallis and Gamble  
About corn have a *scramble*,

One of many unfortunate jobs;  
For when the Lanesville attorneys  
Shall be paid for their journeys,

The parties may pocket the *cobs*.

A few years ago, a couple of Dutchmen upon the high hills of Limestone, though very friendly, had a dreadful falling out about one’s killing the other’s dog, for which he sued for damages. They were called into Court, and the defendant in the case was asked by the Judge if he killed the dog. “Besure I kilt him, but let him prove it.” This being quite satisfactory, the plaintiff in the case was called on to answer a few questions; he was asked by the Judge to what amount he estimated the damages; he did not understand this question so well, and to be a little plainer, the Judge asked him what he thought the dog to be worth. “Be sure,” said he, “de dog was wot nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him.”

Shall I cut this loin of mutton *saddle-wise*? said a carver to his neighbor. The reply was, “You had better cut it *bridle-wise*, for then we may have a *bit in our mouths*.”

*Argumentative.*—Whilst an old farmer in Connecticut was flogging one of his graceless sons, a pumpkin-headed fellow about 18—an idea suddenly entered the cranium of young Jonathan, and he sang out, “*Stop, Dad—less argur.*”

Why is a man who rests his claim to respect only on his ancestry like a TURNIP? Because the best part of him is *under ground.*

*Coming to the pint.*—Madam, said an old toper, have you any *water* in the house that you can give a poor man a drink of *beer*, though I should like a little *whiskey*. I very seldom get no *cider* at all at home, as my orchard is small, consisting of only a scattering tree.

*A long Horse.*—A traveller who rode a horse of a very large size, and of uncommon length, lately stopped at a public house, and ordered his steed to be put into the stable. After taking supper he asked the hostler if he had put up his horse as he directed. Why yes, said Currycomb, I’ve put up one end of him. One *end*, exclaimed the traveller, and what have you done with the other end? Why, hang me, said the hostler, I could n’t get the whole of him into the stable, so I left the other end out in the orchard.

*How to grow a Story.*—“Have you heard,” said Mrs. Wiggins, that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out?” No, I have not, said Mrs. Spriggins. Well, it’s as true as you’re alive, said Mrs. Wiggins, laying her finger on her nose in a token of silence.

Mrs. Spriggins lost no time in calling upon her neighbor Higgins. Have you heard, said she, that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out of *bed*? No, I have not, replied Mrs. Higgins. Well, it’s as true as I am here, returned Mrs. Spriggins, for I just had it from Mrs. Wiggins. And she likewise put her finger beside her nose, in token that it was not a matter for every one to know.

Mrs. Higgins went directly to her neighbor Higgins, and before she had fairly recovered breath, began—Have you heard that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out of *the window*?

No, is it possible? said Mrs. Figgins. It’s as true as I draw the breath of life, said Mrs. Higgins, still panting with exertion, for Mrs. Spriggins told me, not two minutes ago, that she had just heard it from Mrs. Wiggins.

Mrs. Figgins went forthwith to her neighbor Twiggins. She had scarcely got seated when she said, Have you heard how that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out of *the chamber window*? No! you don’t say so! exclaimed Mrs. Twiggins. Yes, it’s as true as the book of Genesis, said Mrs. Figgins, for I just heard it from Mrs. Higgins, who got it not two minutes ago from Mrs. Spriggins, who had it a minute before from Mrs. Wiggins.

Mrs. Twiggins now took her turn, and with the advantage of a glib tongue and an active pair of feet, soon reported all over town that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife had both *broken their necks by falling out of a three story chamber window!* And she gave for her authority, her neighbor, Mrs. Figgins, who had referred to Mrs. Spriggins, who had the authority of Mrs. Wiggins, who was said to have been an eye witness of the fact.—*Constellation.*

An indulgent father had a son whom he was lauding to the skies to a friend, for his quickness of parts, and his dutiful behavior. Upon the gentleman’s expressing a wish to see him, his father called him into the room, and requested him tenderly to “draw father a glass of cider.” The boy, mortified and angry at being called from play, looked his father full in the face, and pertly made answer, “I’ll be darn’d if I do!” “The boy,” replied the father, turning to his friend, “*has got such a COLD, he is almost a fool!*”

Well, Sam, shall we have rain or snow about these times? Oh, I don’t know, replied Sam, looking wonderful wise, but I am inclined to think we shall have rain, or it may be snow, but that will depend very much on the *weather.*

*Night Sweats.*—Cold sage tea has been lately administered with complete success. The patient must fast and take it on going to bed, and in the morning when rising.

Sun's Declination (South), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	23° 4'	9	22° 12'	17	20° 53'	25	19° 8'
2	22 59	10	22 4	18	20 41	26	18 53
3	22 54	11	21 55	19	20 29	27	18 38
4	22 48	12	21 46	20	20 16	28	18 22
5	22 42	13	21 36	21	20 3	29	18 7
6	22 35	14	21 26	22	19 50	30	17 51
7	22 28	15	21 15	23	19 36	31	17 34
8	22 20	16	21 4	24	19 22	F.1	17 17

D. H. M. D. H. M.

New Moon, 2 10 32<sup>A</sup>. Full Moon, 17 11 20<sup>M</sup>.

First Quarter, 10 8 14<sup>A</sup>. Last Quarter, 24 0 32<sup>A</sup>.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days inc.		Sun slow.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Sun.	7	35	4	33	0	4	3	35	10	54 <sup>M</sup>	3	49 <sup>A</sup>	10	32 <sup>M</sup>	8	22
2	Mond.	7	35	4	34	0	5	4	3	11	42'	4	34'	11	7'	9	4
3	Tues.	7	35	4	35	0	6	4	31	0	30 <sup>A</sup>	5	24'	11	41'	9	16
4	Wedn.	7	35	4	35	0	7	4	59	1	18'	6	19'	0	12 <sup>A</sup>	9	28
5	Thurs.	7	35	4	36	0	8	5	27	2	6'	7	17'	0	45'	10	10
6	Friday	7	35	4	37	0	9	5	54	2	53'	8	16'	1	19'	10	22
7	Satur.	7	35	4	38	0	10	6	20	3	39'	9	16'	1	54'	11	4
8	Sun.	7	35	4	39	0	11	6	46	4	25'	10	18'	2	33'	11	17
9	Mond.	7	35	4	40	0	12	7	12	5	11'	11	21'	3	18'	0	0
10	Tues.	7	35	4	41	0	14	7	37	5	58'			4	12'	0	13
11	Wedn.	7	34	4	42	0	15	8	1	6	47'	0	27 <sup>M</sup>	5	22'	0	26
12	Thurs.	7	34	4	43	0	16	8	25	7	39'	1	35'	6	45'	1	10
13	Friday	7	34	4	44	0	18	8	48	8	35'	2	46'	8	3'	1	24
14	Satur.	7	33	4	45	0	20	9	11	9	34'	3	58'	9	7'	2	9
15	Sun.	7	33	4	46	0	21	9	33	10	37'	5	8'	10	4'	2	24
16	Mond.	7	32	4	48	0	22	9	54	11	40'		rises	10	56'	3	9
17	Tues.	7	31	4	49	0	24	10	14		8	5	10 <sup>A</sup>	11	45'	3	24
18	Wedn.	7	30	4	50	0	26	10	34	0	42 <sup>M</sup>	6	23'			4	9
19	Thurs.	7	30	4	52	0	28	10	53	1	41'	7	34'	0	29 <sup>M</sup>	4	24
20	Friday	7	29	4	53	0	30	11	11	2	37'	8	44'	1	12'	5	8
21	Satur.	7	28	4	54	0	32	11	29	3	29'	9	52'	1	52'	5	22
22	Sun.	7	28	4	55	0	34	11	46	4	18'	10	58'	2	29'	6	6
23	Mond.	7	27	4	57	0	36	12	2	5	4'			3	10'	6	19
24	Tues.	7	26	4	58	0	38	12	17	5	49'	0	1 <sup>M</sup>	3	57'	7	1
25	Wedn.	7	25	4	59	0	40	12	32	6	34'	1	1'	4	57'	7	13
26	Thurs.	7	25	5	0	0	42	12	45	7	19'	2	0'	6	11'	7	26
27	Friday	7	24	5	1	0	44	12	58	8	4'	2	57'	7	30'	8	8
28	Satur.	7	23	5	3	0	46	13	11	8	51'	3	53'	8	35'	8	19
29	Sun.	7	22	5	4	0	48	13	22	9	38'	4	46'	9	27'	9	1
30	Mond.	7	21	5	5	0	50	13	33	10	27'	5	36'	10	10'	9	13
31	Tues.	7	20	5	7	0	52	13	42	11	15'	6	22'	10	46'	9	25



A MORGAN CONSPIRATOR.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
A	D in Apo. 1st. Sund. aft. Chris.	Gentle reader, here we have AQUARIUS, the Water-bearer, in his masonic robes. He has been initiated into the secrets of Free-masonry, and has become a <i>knight templar</i> , in which character he now floods the earth with widows' tears. Look out for <i>falling weather</i> , when a knight templar rules the elements.
2	middling tides. <i>a storm</i>	
3	Anti-M. Con. Dedham, 1829.	
4	<i>of snow or rain</i>	
5	<i>about this time,</i>	
6	Epiphany. <i>followed</i>	
7	Fenelon died 1715. <i>by</i>	'Join our Lodge,' shouted a bramble to a lost sheep, as it trotted through the snow in a pelting storm. 'We Brambles are the most ancient and charitable people in the world. Here's a warm, comfortable place, where you may repose in peace. Come in, then, and join our Lodge.' The simple sheep entered, and received the fraternal <i>grips</i> of the humane brambles, who welcomed it with great ceremony. At length the tempest abated, and the sheep wished to depart. But the brambles replied, 'That 'ere is what we can never consent to. You joined us of your own free will and accord, and if you presume to renounce, we will tear the very skin from your back.' The poor sheep, however, struggled hard, and with great pain and exertion, burst from his bonds, though with the loss of nearly all his fleece. And as he crawled off, shivering, wounded and bare, the brambles shouted after him. 'If you dare whisper to any of the flock what you have seen here, we'll speak to the butcher, and have your throat cut from ear to ear, and your tongue torn out by the roots.'
A	1st. Sund. aft. Ep. Bat. N. O.	
9	<i>very cold weather.</i> [1815,	
10	Stamp act passed 1765,	
11	<i>more snow</i>	
12	Lavater died 1801.	
13	<i>may be low</i>	
14	<i>expected.</i> tides.	
A	2d Sund. aft. Epiphany.	
16	D Per. Gibbon d. 1794. <i>very</i>	
17	Franklin b. 1706. <i>high tides.</i>	
18	Battle of the Cowpens, 1781.	
19	<i>pleasant and fine</i>	
20	Australia colonized, 1788.	
21	<i>for the season.</i>	
A	3d Sund. aft. Epiphany.	
23	<i>becomes stormy</i>	
24	<i>and tempestuous.</i>	
25	Conversion of St. Paul	
26	<i>fair weather</i>	
27	<i>towards very</i>	
28	C in Apogee. <i>the low</i>	
A	4th Sund. after Epiphany.	
30	<i>end of</i> tides.	
31	<i>the month.</i>	

1831, Jan. 10. The king of the Netherlands made known *his* partition of the north part of Maine, between the United States and Great Britain.

Sun's Declination (South), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	17° 17'	9	14° 53'	17	12° 13'	25	9° 20'
2	17 0	10	14 34	18	11 52	26	8 58
3	16 43	11	14 14	19	11 31	27	8 36
4	16 25	12	13 55	20	11 9	28	8 13
5	16 7	13	13 35	21	10 48	29	7 50
6	15 49	14	13 15	22	10 26	M1	7 28
7	15 31	15	12 54	23	10 4		
8	15 12	16	12 34	24	9 42		

D. H. M. D. H. M.  
 New Moon, 1 5 46A. | Full Moon, 15 10 49A.  
 First Quarter, 9 6 43M. | Last Quarter, 23 7 51M.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days inc.		Sun slow.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Wedn.	7	19	5	9	0	55	13	51	0	3A	5	8A	11	21M	10	7
2	Thurs.	7	18	5	10	0	58	13	59	0	51'	6	8'	11	53'	10	19
3	Friday	7	16	5	11	1	14	7	1	37'	7	9'	0	25A	11	1	
4	Satur.	7	15	5	13	1	4	14	13	2	24'	8	11'	0	58'	11	14
5	Sun.	7	14	5	14	1	7	14	19	3	10'	9	14'	1	33'	11	27
6	Mond.	7	13	5	15	1	9	14	24	3	56'	10	19'	2	11'	0	10
7	Tues.	7	12	5	17	1	11	14	28	4	44'	11	25'	2	54'	0	23
8	Wedn.	7	11	5	18	1	14	14	31	5	34'			3	45'	1	6
9	Thurs.	7	10	5	20	1	17	14	33	6	26'	0	33M	4	52'	1	20
10	Friday	7	9	5	21	1	19	14	35	7	22'	1	42'	6	17'	2	4
11	Satur.	7	8	5	22	1	22	14	35	8	20'	2	51'	7	43'	2	19
12	Sun.	7	6	5	23	1	25	14	35	9	21'	3	58'	8	53'	3	3
13	Mond.	7	5	5	25	1	27	14	34	10	22'	4	59'	9	52'	3	18
14	Tues.	7	3	5	26	1	29	14	33	11	22'		rises	10	42'	4	3
15	Wedn.	7	2	5	27	1	32	14	30	morn.		5	8A	11	27'	4	17
16	Thurs.	7	0	5	28	1	35	14	27	0	20M	6	21'			5	2
17	Friday	6	59	5	29	1	37	14	23	1	14'	7	31'	0	9M	5	16
18	Satur.	6	57	5	30	1	40	14	19	2	5'	8	39'	0	47'	6	0
19	Sun.	6	56	5	32	1	42	14	14	2	54'	9	44'	1	23'	6	13
20	Mond.	6	55	5	33	1	45	14	8	3	41'	10	47'	1	58'	6	27
21	Tues.	6	53	5	34	1	47	14	1	4	27'	11	48'	2	33'	7	9
22	Wedn.	6	52	5	36	1	50	13	54	5	13'			3	14'	7	22
23	Thurs.	6	50	5	37	1	53	13	46	5	59'	0	48M	4	5'	8	4
24	Friday	6	49	5	39	1	56	13	38	6	45'	1	45'	5	14'	8	16
25	Satur.	6	47	5	40	1	58	13	28	7	32'	2	39'	6	36'	8	28
26	Sun.	6	46	5	41	2	1	13	19	8	20'	3	30'	7	55'	9	9
27	Mond.	6	44	5	42	2	4	13	9	9	8'	4	17'	8	55'	9	21
28	Tues.	6	43	5	43	2	6	12	58	9	57'	4	59'	9	43'	0	3
29	Wedn.	6	42	5	45	2	9	12	47	10	45'	5	39'	10	22'	0	15

Feb. 22, 1732 (a century ago), was born the immortal Washington.





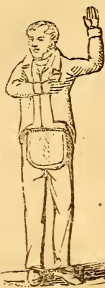
DON'T PULL BACK—I'VE GOT YOU.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	☺ Ecl. invisible.	<p>'February is the month of the Fishes.' In old times, this was called the season of fishing; but, in our days, there is little of this kind of work done except by the grand masters of masonry. 'I have got a bite,' says major Mah-hah-bone, pulling along by the cable-tow a poor blind candidate; 'this is the first gudgeon that has swallowed the bait since I don't know when, and now let's heat the gridiron.' Much good may it do your most worshipful society. He that will now bite at the bare hock of masonry, must be a precious <i>frost fish</i>. But how long will it take to fill your basket, where ten jump out to every one you put in?</p> <p>Now is the time for lodge meetings all over the country. The brethren meet and agree upon candidates to run at the ensuing March meeting. Worthy brethren must fill the town offices, and ward off the public burthens from the shoulders of the order. The assessors of taxes must not be too hard on the craft—let the anti's sweat for their opposition to our order. Tuck it on to them well—they are able to pay—and then they cannot afford to spend so much for anti-masonic tracts. The lodges don't meet every month to eat chestnuts. They are looking after <i>number one</i>—making arrangements to have the town's affairs put under good management for the ensuing year.</p>
2	♄ Great elong. <i>Candlemas.</i>	
3	Wilkes exp. H. of Com. 1769.	
4	middling tides.	
A	5th Sund. after Epiphany.	
6	now look for	
7	a storm	
8	of snow or rain.	
9	tides quite low.	
10	probably	
11	snow.	
A	6th Sund. after Epiphany.	
13	♃ in Perigee.	
14	Capt. Cook killed, 1779.	
15	very high tides.	
16	<i>fine weather.</i>	
17	Oc. of ♃	
18	<i>very cold.</i>	
A	Septuagesima Sunday.	
20	becomes	
21	<i>milder.</i>	
22	Washington born, 1732.	
23	<i>more snow</i>	
24	Very low tides. ♃ ♃ ☺	
25	♃ in Apogee. <i>may</i>	
A	Sexagesima Sunday. <i>be</i>	
27	♃ ♃ ♄ <i>expected at the</i>	
28	♃ ♃ ♀ <i>end of the month.</i>	
29	Tides rather low.	

1831, Feb. 5. Invasion of Poland by the Russian army of 160,000 men.

1831, Feb. 25. Sanguinary battle under the walls of Warsaw, between the Russians and the Poles, in which the latter were defeated.

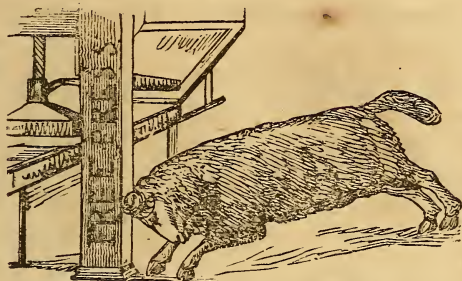
Sun's Declination (South to 21st), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	7° 28'	9	4° 22'	17	1° 13'	25	1° 56'
2	7 5	10	3 59	18	0 50	26	2 20
3	6 42	11	3 35	19	0 26	27	2 43
4	6 19	12	3 12	20	south 2	28	3 6
5	5 55	13	2 48	21	nor. 22	29	3 30
6	5 32	14	2 24	22	0 45	30	3 53
7	5 9	15	2 1	23	1 9	31	4 16
8	4 46	16	1 37	24	1 32	41	4 40

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
New Moon,	2 10 42M.	Full Moon,	16 10 46M.
First Quarter,	9 2 39A.	Last Quarter,	24 4 3M.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days inc.		Sun slow.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.				
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.		s.	°.		
1	Thurs.	6	40	5	45	2	11	12	35	11	32	M	4	58	A	10	57	M	10	28
2	Friday	6	39	5	46	2	14	12	23	0	19	A	6	1		11	31		11	10
3	Satur.	6	37	5	47	2	16	12	10	1	6		7	5		0	4	A	11	23
4	Sun.	6	36	5	49	2	19	11	57	1	53		8	11		0	37		0	6
5	Mond.	6	34	5	50	2	21	11	43	2	41		9	17		1	13		0	20
6	Tues.	6	33	5	51	2	24	11	29	3	31		10	25		1	53		1	3
7	Wedn.	6	31	5	52	2	27	11	14	4	22		11	34		2	36		1	17
8	Thurs.	6	30	5	54	2	29	11	0	5	16					3	28		2	1
9	Friday	6	28	5	55	2	32	10	44	6	13		0	42	M	4	34		2	15
10	Satur.	6	26	5	56	2	35	10	28	7	11		1	47		6	0		2	29
11	Sun.	6	24	5	57	2	38	10	12	8	11		2	50		7	32		3	13
12	Mond.	6	22	5	58	2	41	9	56	9	9		3	47		8	44		3	28
13	Tues.	6	20	5	59	2	44	9	39	10	6		4	35		9	39		4	12
14	Wedn.	6	19	6	1	2	47	9	22	11	0		rises			10	27		4	26
15	Thurs.	6	17	6	2	2	50	9	5	11	52		5	8	A	11	8		5	10
16	Friday	6	15	6	3	2	53	8	48	8			6	18		11	46		5	24
17	Satur.	6	14	6	4	2	56	8	30	0	42	M	7	25					6	8
18	Sun.	6	12	6	5	2	59	8	12	1	30		8	30		0	21	M	6	21
19	Mond.	6	10	6	6	3	2	7	54	2	17		9	33		0	54		7	4
20	Tues.	6	8	6	7	3	4	7	36	3	04		10	34		1	29		7	17
21	Wedn.	6	7	6	8	3	6	7	18	3	50		11	33		2	3		7	29
22	Thurs.	6	6	6	10	3	9	6	59	4	37					2	40		8	12
23	Friday	6	5	6	11	3	11	6	41	5	25		0	29	M	3	26		8	24
24	Satur.	6	3	6	12	3	14	6	22	6	13		1	23		4	24		9	5
25	Sun.	6	1	6	13	3	16	6	4	7	1		2	12		5	41		9	17
26	Mond.	5	59	6	14	3	19	5	45	7	49		2	55		7	5		9	29
27	Tues.	5	58	6	15	3	22	5	27	8	37		3	36		8	15		10	11
28	Wedn.	5	57	6	16	3	25	5	8	9	24		4	13		9	5		10	23
29	Thurs.	5	55	6	17	3	28	4	50	10	11		4	47		9	51		11	6
30	Friday	5	53	6	18	3	31	4	31	10	59		5	17		10	30		11	19
31	Satur.	5	51	6	19	3	34	4	13	11	46		5	47		11	5		0	2



MASONRY BEATING DOWN ALL OPPOSITION.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	♂ ☺ ♀ tides <i>a storm</i>	<p>Brother Jachin, this will never do in the world. Col. Cabletow, our lodge must take measures to have this 'Free Press' kept out of town. Here they are publishing all our invaluable secrets. The benefits of masonry won't be worth a groat, if these rascals are suffered to go on. I should like to know who it is that dares to patronise such a publication. Lawyer Lambskin, have the goodness to call on brother Gavel, the post-master, and get a list of its subscribers in this town. I'll bring up their names next lodge night. Some of the brethren shall call on each of its patrons, and tell them how much their business is hurt by taking such a print. I'll see them all in the work-house—yes, and lend a hand to put them there—before they shall have any of my business. We must have their names posted in the lodge, and let the brethren be directed to influence their friends to withdraw all custom—we'll starve out the knaves. If brother Gavel had done his masonic duty, these papers could never have got any foot-hold here. He is doing wrong to distribute them—let him toss them aside, and tell subscribers they don't come. This vile publication must be driven out of this town, cost what it will. I am amazed to see such a paper circulating amongst the people. Why are not the printers and publishers broken up. The Grand Lodge ought to move in this business.</p>
2	John Wesley died, 1791.	
3	quite high. <i>is near.</i>	
A	Quinquagesima Sund.	
5	Volta died, 1827.	
6	Shrove Tuesday.	
7	Ash Wednesday.	
8	very low tides. <i>cold</i>	
9	D. Rizzio assass. 1566.	
10	Benj. West died, 1820. <i>and</i>	
A	1st Sunday in Lent.	
12	♃ in Perigee <i>blustering</i>	
13	tides become higher <i>winds.</i>	
14	Admiral Byng shot, 1757.	
15	♄ ♃ ♀ J. Cæsar as. B. C. 44	
16	very high <i>pleasant</i>	
17	tides. <i>weather</i>	
A	2d Sunday in Lent.	
19	Suf. ♂ ♀ ☺ <i>about</i>	
20	Spring begins <i>this</i>	
21	Archb. Cranmer burnt, 1556.	
22	tides quite low. <i>time.</i>	
23	Kotzebue assass. 1819.	
24	♃ in Apogee. <i>some</i>	
A	3d Sun. in Lent. <i>Lady day.</i>	
26	very low tides. <i>rain.</i>	
27	Peace of Amiens, 1802.	
28	Raphael born, 1483.	
29	<i>look out for a</i>	
30	Allies entered Paris, 1814.	
31	higher tides. <i>storm.</i>	

March 30 and 31, 1831.—Surprise and defeat of the Russians at Grochow, by the Poles. The Russians lost 12,000 men.

*Sun's Declination (North), at 7 in the morning.*

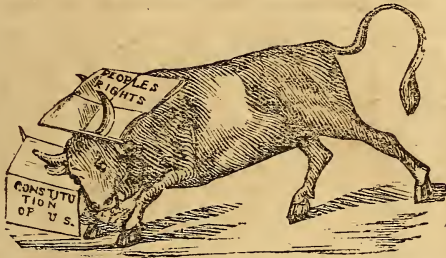


Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	4° 40'	9	7° 41'	17	10° 35'	25	13° 17'
2	5 3	10	8 3	18	10 56	26	13 36
3	5 26	11	8 25	19	11 16	27	13 55
4	5 48	12	8 47	20	11 37	28	14 14
5	6 11	13	9 9	21	11 57	29	14 33
6	6 34	14	9 31	22	12 18	30	14 52
7	6 56	15	9 52	23	12 38	M1	15 10
8	7 19	16	10 14	24	12 57		

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
New Moon,	1 0 22M.	Last Quarter,	22 11 27A.
First Quarter,	7 9 7A.	New Moon,	30 10 53M.
Full Moon,	14 11 16A.		

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days inc.		Sun slow to 15th.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Sun.	5	50	6	20	3	37	3	55	0	35 <sup>A</sup>	7	1 <sup>A</sup>	11	41 <sup>M</sup>	0	15
2	Mond.	5	48	6	21	3	40	3	37	1	25'	8	14'	0	17 <sup>A</sup>	0	29
3	Tues.	5	46	6	22	3	43	3	19	2	17'	9	25'	0	56'	1	13
4	Wedn.	5	44	6	23	3	45	3	1	3	11'	10	34'	1	38'	1	27
5	Thurs.	5	42	6	24	3	48	2	44	4	8'	11	42'	2	25'	2	12
6	Friday	5	40	6	25	3	51	2	26	5	6'			3	20'	2	26
7	Satur.	5	38	6	26	3	54	2	9	6	5'	0	46 <sup>M</sup>	4	25'	3	10
8	Sun.	5	37	6	27	3	57	1	52	7	4'	1	43'	5	49'	3	24
9	Mond.	5	35	6	28	3	59	1	35	8	0'	2	33'	7	17'	4	8
10	Tues.	5	33	6	29	4	2	18	8	53'	3	17'	8	27'	4	22	
11	Wedn.	5	32	6	30	4	5	1	2	9	45'	3	53'	9	23'	5	6
12	Thurs.	5	30	6	31	4	8	0	46	10	34'	4	27'	10	8'	5	20
13	Friday	5	29	6	33	4	11	0	30	11	22'		rises	10	47'	6	3
14	Satur.	5	27	6	34	4	13	0	14	8		6	16 <sup>A</sup>	11	23'	6	16
15	Sun.	5	25	6	35	4	16	fast	1	0	9 <sup>M</sup>	7	19'	11	56'	7	0
16	Mond.	5	24	6	36	4	19	0	16	0	55'	8	20'			7	12
17	Tues.	5	22	6	37	4	22	0	30	1	42'	9	20'	0	29 <sup>M</sup>	7	25
18	Wedn.	5	20	6	38	4	24	0	44	2	29'	10	19'	1	2'	8	7
19	Thurs.	5	19	6	39	4	27	0	58	3	17'	11	14'	1	35'	8	19
20	Friday	5	17	6	40	4	30	1	11	4	5'			2	12'	9	1
21	Satur.	5	16	6	42	4	33	1	24	4	53'	0	5 <sup>M</sup>	2	54'	9	13
22	Sun.	5	14	6	43	4	35	1	36	5	41'	0	51'	3	44'	9	25
23	Mond.	5	12	6	44	4	38	1	48	6	29'	1	32'	4	49'	10	7
24	Tues.	5	11	6	46	4	41	1	59	7	16'	2	9'	6	8'	10	19
25	Wedn.	5	9	6	47	4	43	2	10	8	3'	2	44'	7	26'	11	1
26	Thurs.	5	8	6	48	4	46	2	20	8	50'	3	16'	8	28'	11	14
27	Friday	5	7	6	49	4	48	2	30	9	36'	3	45'	9	15'	11	27
28	Satur.	5	5	6	50	4	51	2	39	10	24'		sets	9	58'	0	10
29	Sun.	5	3	6	51	4	54	2	48	11	14'	5	55 <sup>A</sup>	10	38'	0	24
30	Mond.	5	2	6	52	4	56	2	56	0	6 <sup>A</sup>	7	6'	11	18'	1	8

April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington—beginning of the revolution.



MASONRY PERSONIFIED.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
A 4th	Sunday in Lent.	<p>One sultry day, a wolf and a lamb happened to come, just at the same time, to quench their thirst in the stream of a clear brook, that tumbled down the side of a rocky mountain. The wolf stood upon the higher ground, and the lamb at some distance from him down the current. However, the wolf, wishing to pick a quarrel, asked him what he meant by <i>disturbing the water</i>, and making it so muddy that he could not drink; and, at the same time, demanding satisfaction. The lamb told him he could not conceive how that could be, since the water which he drank <i>ran down</i> from the wolf to him, and therefore could not be disturbed so far up the stream. 'Be that as it will,' growled the wolf, 'you are a rascal'; and, finding it to no purpose to argue any longer against the truth, sprang upon the poor lamb and devoured him.</p> <p>Masons complain of the anties for making an excitement, and disturbing the peace of society. It is in vain we tell them that it is <i>they</i> who created the excitement by murdering Morgan. They insist that it is the anties that 'disturb the stream,' by condemning their lawless acts, and trying to prevent a recurrence. After devoting their secret organization to political intrigue for years, and monopolizing public office, they now cry out against '<i>political anti-masonry</i>,' because the people seek to recover their rights.</p>
2	high tides. <i>chilly and</i>	
3	Bishop Heber died, 1826.	
4	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	
5	middling tides. <i>disagreeable.</i>	
6	☽ in Perigee. ♂ ♃ ♀.	
7	J. J. de Lalande died, 1807.	
A 5th	Sun. in Lent. <i>fine</i>	
9	tides quite low. <i>weather.</i>	
10	W. Cheselden died, 1752.	
11	George Canning born, 1770.	
12	<i>becomes quite mild.</i>	
13	G. F. Handel died, 1769.	
14	high tides. Otway d. 1685.	
A 6th	Sun. in Lent. Palm S. <i>look</i>	
16	<i>out for an easterly</i>	
17	Franklin died, 1790.	
18	middling high tides. <i>storm.</i>	
19	Am. rev. began at Lex. '75.	
20	Good Friday. <i>fine again</i>	
21	☽ in Apogee. very <i>about</i>	
A	Easter Day. low <i>this</i>	
23	Easter Monday. tides. <i>time.</i>	
24	Easter Tuesday. D. Defoe d.	
25	St. Mark. <i>rain may be</i> [1731.	
26	David Hume born, 1717.	
27	Dwernicki sur. 1831. <i>expected.</i>	
28	Bona. left Elba, 1814. <i>frequent</i>	
A 1st	Sun. after Easter. Low S,	
30	very high tides. <i>showers.</i>	

April 6, 1830.—The horrible assassination of Joseph White, Esq., in Salem, Mass., between the hours of 10 and 11 in the evening. This was the first felonious homicide committed in Essex county for many years. Pop. 80,000.

Sun's Declination (North), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	15° 10'	9	17° 26'	17	19° 24'	25	21° 0'
2	15 28	10	17 42	18	19 37	26	21 11
3	15 45	11	17 57	19	19 50	27	21 21
4	16 3	12	18 12	20	20 2	28	21 31
5	16 20	13	18 27	21	20 15	29	21 40
6	16 37	14	18 42	22	20 27	30	21 49
7	16 54	15	18 56	23	20 38	31	21 58
8	17 10	16	19 10	24	20 49	J 1	22 6

D. H. M. D. H. M.  
 First Quarter, 7 3 17M. Full Moon, 14 0 36A.  
 Last Quarter, 22 4 32A. New Moon, 29 7 9A.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days inc.		Sun fast.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	a.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Tues.	5	16	53	4	59	3	4	1	1A	8	19A	11	59M	1	23	
2	Wedn.	5	06	54	5	13	11	1	58'	9	30'	0	43A	2	7		
3	Thurs.	4	58	6 55	5	43	18	2	58'	10	33'	1	29'	2	22		
4	Friday	4	57	6 57	5	63	24	3	59'	11	39'	2	18'	3	6		
5	Satur.	4	56	6 58	5	83	29	4	59'			3	12'	3	21		
6	Sun.	4	55	6 59	5	103	34	5	56'	0	33M	4	13'	4	5		
7	Mond.	4	54	7 05	5	123	39	6	51'	1	18'	5	28'	4	19		
8	Tues.	4	53	7 15	5	143	43	7	42'	1	57'	6	50'	5	3		
9	Wedn.	4	51	7 25	5	163	46	8	31'	2	31'	8	2'	5	16		
10	Thurs.	4	50	7 35	5	183	49	9	18'	3	2'	8	58'	6	0		
11	Friday	4	49	7 45	5	203	51	10	4'	3	31'	9	45'	6	13		
12	Satur.	4	48	7 55	5	223	53	10	50'	3	58'	10	24'	6	26		
13	Sun.	4	47	7 65	5	243	54	11	36'		rises	10	59'	7	8		
14	Mond.	4	46	7 75	5	263	54		?	7	11A	11	33'	7	21		
15	Tues.	4	45	7 85	5	283	54	0	23M	8	10'			8	3		
16	Wedn.	4	44	7 95	5	303	54	1	11'	9	7'	0	7M	8	16		
17	Thurs.	4	43	7 105	5	323	53	1	59'	9	59'	0	40'	8	28		
18	Friday	4	42	7 115	5	343	51	2	47'	10	48'	1	13'	9	9		
19	Satur.	4	41	7 125	5	363	49	3	36'	11	32'	1	47'	9	21		
20	Sun.	4	40	7 125	5	383	46	4	23'			2	26'	10	3		
21	Mond.	4	39	7 135	5	403	42	5	10'	0	10M	3	11'	10	15		
22	Tues.	4	38	7 145	5	423	38	5	56'	0	45'	4	4'	10	27		
23	Wedn.	4	37	7 155	5	443	34	6	42'	1	16'	5	11'	11	9		
24	Thurs.	4	36	7 165	5	463	29	7	28'	1	46'	6	28'	11	22		
25	Friday	4	36	7 175	5	473	23	8	14'	2	15'	7	40'	0	5		
26	Satur.	4	35	7 185	5	493	17	9	2'	2	44'	8	39'	0	18		
27	Sun.	4	34	7 195	5	513	10	9	52'	3	15'	9	28'	1	2		
28	Mond.	4	33	7 205	5	523	3	10	45'	3	50'	10	12'	1	16		
29	Tues.	4	33	7 215	5	542	56	11	42'		sets	10	58'	2	1		
30	Wedn.	4	32	7 225	5	562	48	0	42A	8	21A	11	43'	2	16		
31	Thurs.	4	31	7 235	5	582	39	1	45'	9	28'	0	33A	3	1		



A GRAND HIGH PRIEST AND A GRAND KING.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	high tides.	<p>I am sorry, says farmer Fairplay, to see our Pastor lend his name and calling to support a blood-stained institution. Is it right that he should go into the 'secret chambers of imagery,' and countenance such wicked and profane ceremonies. Ought a minister of the gospel to administer such oaths? What says the Bible? 'Swear not at all.'—<i>Matt. v. 34.</i> 'O, my soul, come not thou into their <i>secret</i>—unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united, for in their anger they slew a man.'—<i>Genesis.</i> 'Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.'—<i>St. Paul.</i> 'Cursed be he that smiteth his neighbor <i>secretly</i>. Cursed be he that taketh a reward to slay an innocent person.'—<i>Deut. xxvii. 24, 25.</i> 'He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. In the <i>secret</i> places doth he murder the innocent.'—<i>Psalms x, 8.</i> 'We have renounced the <i>hidden</i> things of dishonesty, not walking in <i>craftiness</i>.'—<i>2 Cor. iv. 2.</i> 'Hide me from the <i>secret</i> counsel of the wicked.'—<i>Psalms lxiv. 2, 3, 4.</i> 'God is light, and in him is no <i>darkness</i> at all. If we say that we have fellowship with him, and <i>walk in darkness</i>, we lie, and do not the truth.'—<i>1 John v. 6, 7.</i> 'I spake openly to the world, and in <i>secret</i> have I said nothing.'—<i>John xviii. 20.</i> 'He that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh he to the light, lest his deeds should be reprov'd.'</p>
2	<i>chilly easterly winds</i>	
3	☽ in Perigee.	
4	<i>may be expected.</i>	
5	Bonaparte died, 1821.	
A	2d Sun. after Easter.	
7	low tides.	
8	Am. Bible Soc. formed, 1816.	
9	Columbus sailed, 1501.	
10	Bat. of Terlepe, 1831.	
11	<i>pleasant weather.</i>	
12	Battle of Lodi, 1797.	
A	3d Sun. after Easter.	
14	tides quite high.	
15	<i>chilly and disagreeable</i>	
16	<i>near the sea coast.</i>	
17	Great Frost of 1794.	
18	<i>clear and pleasant.</i>	
19	Dark day, 1780. ☽ in Apogee.	
A	4th Sun. after Easter.	
21	very low tides.	
22	<i>a storm of wind and rain</i>	
23	<i>is very near.</i>	
24	Copernicus died, 1543.	
25	Dr. Paley died, 1805.	
26	Bat. of Ostrolenka, 1831.	
A	5th Sun. after Easter.	
28	high tides.	
29	Fire at Fayetteville, N.C. 1831.	
30	Peace in Europe, 1814.	
31	☽ in Perigee. Ascension.	

<sup>24</sup>May 26, 1831.—Bloody battle of Ostrolenka, between 55,000 Russians and 23,000 Poles, in which the latter were defeated.

*Sun's Declination (North), at 7 in the morning.*



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	22° 6'	9	22° 58'	17	23° 24'	25	23° 24'
2	22 14	10	23 3	18	23 26	26	23 22
3	22 21	11	23 7	19	23 27	27	23 20
4	22 28	12	23 11	20	23 27	28	23 17
5	22 35	13	23 14	21	23 28	29	23 14
6	22 42	14	23 18	22	23 27	30	23 11
7	22 47	15	23 20	23	23 27		
8	22 53	16	23 22	24	23 26		

D. H. M. D. H. M.  
 First Quarter, 5 10 13M. | Full Moon, 13 2 59M.  
 Last Quarter, 21 6 31M. | New Moon, 28 2 17M.

D. M.	D. w.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days. inc.		Sun fast to 15th.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Friday	4	30	7	24	5	59	2	30	2	48 <sup>A</sup>	10	26 <sup>A</sup>	1	22 <sup>A</sup>	3	16
2	Satur.	4	30	7	25	6	0	2	21	3	48 <sup>6</sup>	11	16 <sup>6</sup>	2	9 <sup>6</sup>	4	1
3	Sun.	4	29	7	26	6	2	2	11	4	46 <sup>6</sup>	11	59 <sup>6</sup>	2	59 <sup>6</sup>	4	15
4	Mond.	4	29	7	27	6	3	2	1	5	39 <sup>6</sup>			3	52 <sup>6</sup>	4	29
5	Tues.	4	29	7	28	6	4	1	51	6	30 <sup>6</sup>	0	35 <sup>M</sup>	4	56 <sup>6</sup>	5	13
6	Wedn.	4	28	7	29	6	5	1	41	7	18 <sup>6</sup>	1	6 <sup>6</sup>	6	10 <sup>6</sup>	5	27
7	Thurs.	4	28	7	29	6	6	1	30	8	4 <sup>6</sup>	1	36 <sup>6</sup>	7	25 <sup>6</sup>	6	10
8	Friday	4	28	7	30	6	7	1	19	8	49 <sup>6</sup>	2	4 <sup>6</sup>	8	28 <sup>6</sup>	6	23
9	Satur.	4	28	7	30	6	7	1	7	9	34 <sup>6</sup>	2	32 <sup>6</sup>	9	19 <sup>6</sup>	7	5
10	Sun.	4	28	7	31	6	8	0	56	10	20 <sup>6</sup>	3	2 <sup>6</sup>	10	2 <sup>6</sup>	7	18
11	Mond.	4	28	7	31	6	9	0	44	11	7 <sup>6</sup>	rises		10	40 <sup>6</sup>	8	0
12	Tues.	4	28	7	31	6	9	0	32	11	54 <sup>6</sup>	7	0 <sup>A</sup>	11	15 <sup>6</sup>	8	12
13	Wedn.	4	28	7	32	6	10	0	19	8		7	55 <sup>6</sup>	11	49 <sup>6</sup>	8	24
14	Thurs.	4	28	7	32	6	10	0	7	0	43 <sup>M</sup>	8	44 <sup>6</sup>			9	6
15	Friday	4	28	7	32	6	11	slow	6	1	31 <sup>6</sup>	9	29 <sup>6</sup>	0	21 <sup>M</sup>	9	18
16	Satur.	4	28	7	33	6	11	0	18	2	19 <sup>6</sup>	10	10 <sup>6</sup>	0	53 <sup>6</sup>	10	0
17	Sun.	4	28	7	33	6	12	0	31	3	6 <sup>6</sup>	10	45 <sup>6</sup>	1	26 <sup>6</sup>	10	12
18	Mond.	4	28	7	33	6	12	0	44	3	52 <sup>6</sup>	11	18 <sup>6</sup>	2	2 <sup>6</sup>	10	24
19	Tues.	4	28	7	34	6	12	0	57	4	38 <sup>6</sup>	11	48 <sup>6</sup>	2	42 <sup>6</sup>	11	6
20	Wedn.	4	28	7	34	6	13	1	10	5	23 <sup>6</sup>			3	27 <sup>6</sup>	11	18
21	Thurs.	4	28	7	34	6	13	1	23	6	7 <sup>6</sup>	0	16 <sup>M</sup>	4	21 <sup>6</sup>	0	0
22	Friday	4	28	7	34	6	13	1	36	6	53 <sup>6</sup>	0	44 <sup>6</sup>	5	30 <sup>6</sup>	0	13
23	Satur.	4	28	7	34	decre.	1	48	7	41 <sup>6</sup>	1	13 <sup>6</sup>	6	48 <sup>6</sup>	0	27	
24	Sun.	4	29	7	35	0	0	2	1	8	31 <sup>6</sup>	1	45 <sup>6</sup>	8	6 <sup>6</sup>	1	11
25	Mond.	4	29	7	35	0	0	2	14	9	25 <sup>6</sup>	2	21 <sup>6</sup>	8	59 <sup>6</sup>	1	25
26	Tues.	4	29	7	35	0	0	2	27	10	23 <sup>6</sup>	3	2 <sup>6</sup>	9	53 <sup>6</sup>	2	10
27	Wedn.	4	30	7	35	0	1	2	39	11	25 <sup>6</sup>	3	49 <sup>6</sup>	10	44 <sup>6</sup>	2	25
28	Thurs.	4	30	7	35	0	1	2	52	0	28 <sup>A</sup>	sets		11	34 <sup>6</sup>	3	10
29	Friday	4	31	7	35	0	2	3	4	1	32 <sup>6</sup>	9	8 <sup>A</sup>	0	23 <sup>A</sup>	3	25
30	Satur.	4	31	7	35	0	2	3	16	2	33 <sup>6</sup>	9	54 <sup>6</sup>	1	10 <sup>6</sup>	4	10





MASONRY GOING AHEAD.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	<i>very warm weather.</i>	<p>How long is a jack-mason's <i>cable-tow</i>? The mason's cable-tow is found to be of no definite length, but is accommodated to the necessities of the case—always extending protection to a 'worthy' brother, 'right or wrong,' 'murder and treason not excepted.' But how to measure that of the jacks, we are puzzled—for they are neither this thing nor that—fish nor fowl. They will tell you Freemasonry is a bad thing—<b>BUT</b>—. That the murder of Morgan was a bad thing—<b>BUT</b>—. That the guilty should be punished—<b>BUT</b>—. That they are anti-masons—<b>BUT</b>—it won't do to oppose the masons—no, not at all—it will hurt their feelings. Such is the inconsistency of thousands in our land, that iniquity must be countenanced, through fear of the consequences of opposing it. Johnstone says, that 'He who has no opinions, is a fool—and that he who has opinions, and dares not to avow them, is a slave.' Let every true friend of his country—every man who wishes to preserve our free institutions—every one who wishes to live free and to die free—exert himself for the best interests of his country; and, as an important means of benefiting her, let him support a <b>FREE PRESS</b>. The liberties of the press, and the liberties of the people, stand or fall together.</p>
2	Riots in London, 1780.	
A	Sunday after Ascension.	
4	Peace with Tripoli, 1805.	
5	low tides.	
6	<i>frequent showers</i>	
7	<i>about this time.</i>	
8	Black Prince died, 1376.	
9	Dr. A. Rees died, 1825.	
A	Whit Sunday. <i>higher</i>	
11	Whit Monday. <i>tides</i>	
12	Whit Tuesday.	
13	tides quite high.	
14	Battle of Marengo, 1800.	
15	☽ in Apogee.	
16	<i>very pleasant</i>	
A	Trinity Sunday.	
18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	
19	<i>weather.</i>	
20	very low tides.	
21	Summer begins. <i>very</i>	
22	<i>hot weather</i>	
23	<i>may be expected.</i>	
A	1st Sun. after Trinity.	
25	<i>cool and dry.</i>	
26	George IV died, 1830.	
27	<i>Now look out for</i>	
28	☽ in Perigee. <i>a storm.</i>	
29	Conspir. at Warsaw dis. 1831.	
30	tides very high.	

June 19, 1830.—Battle of Stroueli, between 50,000 Algerines, Turks and Arabs, and 25,000 French, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

Sun's Declination (North), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	23° 7'	9	22° 21'	17	21° 11'	25	19° 38'
2	23 3	10	22 14	18	21 1	26	19 25
3	22 58	11	22 6	19	20 50	27	19 11
4	22 53	12	21 58	20	20 39	28	18 57
5	22 47	13	21 49	21	20 27	29	18 43
6	22 41	14	21 40	22	20 15	30	18 29
7	22 35	15	21 31	23	20 3	31	18 14
8	22 28	16	21 21	24	19 51	A 1	17 59

D. H. M. D. H. M.  
 First Quarter, 4 6 53A. | Full Moon, 12 6 16A.  
 Last Quarter, 20 5 24A. | New Moon, 27 9 17M.

D. M.	D. w.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days dec.		Sun slow.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	o.
1	Sun.	4	32	7	35	0	3	3	28	3	30A	10	34A	1	55A	4	25
2	Mond.	4	32	7	35	0	3	3	39	4	24'	11	8'	2	38'	5	9
3	Tues.	4	33	7	35	0	4	3	51	5	14'	11	39'	3	24'	5	23
4	Wedn.	4	33	7	34	0	5	4	1	6	1'			4	15'	6	6
5	Thurs.	4	34	7	34	0	6	4	12	6	47'	0	8M	5	20'	6	20
6	Friday	4	35	7	34	0	7	4	22	7	33'	0	36'	6	37'	7	2
7	Satur.	4	36	7	34	0	8	4	32	8	18'	1	5'	7	50'	7	15
8	Sun.	4	36	7	33	0	9	4	41	9	4'	1	36'	8	50'	7	27
9	Mond.	4	37	7	33	0	10	4	50	9	52'	2	9'	9	38'	8	9
10	Tues.	4	38	7	33	0	11	4	59	10	39'	2	47'	10	20'	8	21
11	Wedn.	4	38	7	32	0	12	5	7	11	28'		rises	10	57'	9	3
12	Thurs.	4	39	7	32	0	13	5	15		3	7	28A	11	30'	9	15
13	Friday	4	39	7	31	0	14	5	22	0	16M	8	10'			9	27
14	Satur.	4	40	7	30	0	16	5	29	1	4'	8	47'	0	3M	10	9
15	Sun.	4	41	7	30	0	17	5	35	1	50'	9	20'	0	34'	10	21
16	Mond.	4	42	7	29	0	19	5	41	2	36'	9	51'	1	6'	11	3
17	Tues.	4	43	7	29	0	20	5	46	3	20'	10	20'	1	39'	11	15
18	Wedn.	4	44	7	28	0	22	5	51	4	5'	10	47'	2	15'	11	27
19	Thurs.	4	44	7	27	0	23	5	55	4	49'	11	15'	2	55'	0	10
20	Friday	4	45	7	27	0	24	5	59	5	35'	11	44'	3	44'	0	23
21	Satur.	4	46	7	26	0	26	6	?	6	22'			4	44'	1	6
22	Sun.	4	47	7	25	0	28	6	4	7	13'	0	16M	6	3'	1	20
23	Mond.	4	48	7	24	0	30	6	7	8	7'	0	53'	7	27'	2	4
24	Tues.	4	49	7	23	0	32	6	8	9	5'	1	36'	8	37'	2	18
25	Wedn.	4	50	7	22	0	34	6	9	10	7'	2	28'	9	38'	3	3
26	Thurs.	4	51	7	21	0	36	6	10	11	10'	3	29'	10	32'	3	18
27	Friday	4	52	7	20	0	38	6	9	0	13A		sets	11	23'	4	3
28	Satur.	4	53	7	19	0	40	6	9	1	14'	8	27A	0	9A	4	18
29	Sun.	4	54	7	18	0	42	6	7	2	11'	9	6'	0	52'	5	3
30	Mond.	4	55	7	17	0	44	6	5	3	4'	9	38'	1	33'	5	18
31	Tues.	4	56	7	16	0	46	6	3	3	54'	10	8'	2	12'	6	2



LIBERTY ASSAILED BY A "ROARING LIQN."

D.

Miscellaneous Matter.

Masonic Calendar.

- A 2d Sun. after Trinity.  
 2 low tides. *very hot*  
 3 Fort Erie retaken, 1814.  
 4 U. S. dec. independent, 1776.  
 5 Algiers taken, 1830.  
 6 Ticonderoga taken, 1777.  
 7 *about this time.*  
 A 3d Sun. after Trinity.  
 9 Braddock's defeat, 1755.  
 10 Columbus born, 1447.  
 11 J. Q. Adams born, 1766.  
 12 ☽ in Apogee. *damp and*  
 13 rather high tides. *disagreeable*  
 14 Bastile taken, 1789. *weather*  
 A 4th Sun. after Trinity.  
 16 *may be expected.*  
 17 *now look out*  
 18 *for heavy showers,*  
 19 *and perhaps hail.*  
 20 very low tides.  
 21 Robert Burns died, 1796.  
 A 5th Sun. after Trinity.  
 23 *very hot and*  
 24 higher tides. *good hay*  
 25 Hamilton killed, 1804.  
 26 ☽ in Perigee. *weather*  
 27 ☾ ecli. visible. *may be*  
 28 Dog days begin.  
 A 6th Sun. after Trinity.  
 30 *expected towards the*  
 31 *end of the month.*

We know 'it is hard' for the masons, after they have submitted to the degradation of being stripped, haltered and 'divested of metal and mineral,' to yield up the advantages which they have acquired by it. Habit is second nature. Members of the combination, after holding office and power, and riding on the necks of the people all their lives, are very reluctant to come down and struggle for subsistence with the rest of the community. But is it not *fair*? In this republic, all are entitled to EQUAL RIGHTS and EQUAL PRIVILEGES. Let the masons put themselves in the place of the people; instead of the *riders*, let them fancy themselves the *ridden*. They tell us we can also, if we choose, become members of their combination, and, in our turn, prey upon others. But we reply, it is not fair and honorable. It is the *principle*, and not the admission fees, that deters us. Neither would we be led about with a halter, like a beast of slaughter to the shambles. We only ask for *fair play and equal rights*, and it is our birth-right. We wish not to plunder others, nor to be plundered. We wish not to have our own throats cut, nor to be constrained to cut the throats of others. This is the language of anti-masons.

As a *roaring lion*, and a raging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people.—*Proverbs*, xxviii. 8.

July 4, 1831. Died at New York, James Monroe, 5th President of the United States, and the fourth eminent statesman who has deceased on that anniversary.



AUGUST.—Virgo, the Virgin ♍.



HEROINE OF JERICHO.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	America discovered, 1498.	<p>Here we have a female mason giving the sign. This degree was found necessary to bind the wives of masons to secrecy, in cases where their testimony might bring the craft into difficulty. An attempt was made to induce Mrs. Morgan to take this degree during the life of her husband, but she refused. Had she been initiated into the secrets of the Heroines of Jericho, she must have been silent respecting the murderers of her husband. The particulars of the degree may be found in Allyn's 'Ritual of Masonry,' published and for sale by John Marsh &amp; Co., 96 and 98, State street, Boston.</p> <p>What a system is Free-masonry! How admirably calculated for the purposes of deception! Oaths of secrecy and penalties of death, attached to every step! By its outside glitter; by its hypocritical professions of charity, morality and religion, how many has it enticed into its snare! Heroines of Jericho are not very numerous in this state. The degree was getting into note here about the period of Morgan's murder, since which it has fallen into disrepute.</p> <p>Better to sit in Freedom's Hall With a cold damp floor and mouldering wall, Than to bend the neck and bow the knee In the proudest Temple of Masonry.</p>
2	<i>the weather still</i>	
3	very low tides.	
4	<i>continues warm.</i>	
A 7th Sun. after Trinity.		
6	rather higher tides.	
7	☽ in Apogee. <i>heavy</i>	
8	☿ ☺ ☿ ☿ <i>showers</i>	
9	<i>may be looked for.</i>	
10	<i>damp and</i>	
11	tides quite high.	
A 8th Sun. after Trinity.		
13	<i>disagreeable weather</i>	
14	<i>should be expected.</i>	
15	Bonaparte born, 1769.	
16	Battle of Bennington, 1777.	
17	middling tides.	
18	Delambre died, 1822.	
A 9th Sun. after Trinity.		
20	tides quite low.	
21	William IV born, 1765.	
22	<i>some rain about</i>	
23	higher tides. <i>this</i>	
24	☽ in Perigee. <i>time.</i>	
25	very high tides.	
A 10th Sun. after Trinity.		
28	Thomson died, 1748.	
27	<i>very fine towards</i>	
29	Bat. on Rhode Island, 1778.	
03	tides quite low.	
31	<i>the end of the month.</i>	

Aug. 25, 1830. Insurrection in the southern provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands. The revolted provinces styled themselves the "kingdom of Belgium."

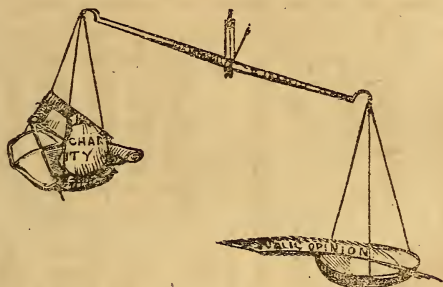
*Sun's Declination (North, to the 23d), at 7 in the morning.*



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	8° 12'	9	5° 14'	17	2° 10'	25	0° 57'
2	7 51	10	4 51	18	1 47	26	1 20
3	7 28	11	4 28	19	1 23	27	1 44
4	7 6	12	4 6	20	1 0	28	2 7
5	6 44	13	3 43	21	0 37	29	2 31
6	6 22	14	3 20	22	nor. 13	30	2 54
7	5 59	15	2 56	23	sou. 10	0 1	3 17
8	5 37	16	2 33	24	0 34		

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter,	1 8 46A.	Full Moon,	10 0 46M.
Last Quarter,	17 8 55M.	New Moon,	24 2 16M.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days. dec.		Sun fast.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Satur.	5	30	6	32	2	4	0	13	5	43A	10	45A	3	48A	8	3
2	Sun.	5	31	6	30	2	7	0	32	6	31'	11	24'	4	52'	8	15
3	Mond.	5	32	6	28	2	10	0	51	7	19'			6	13'	8	27
4	Tues.	5	33	6	26	2	13	1	10	8	8'	0	8M	7	37'	9	9
5	Wedn.	5	34	6	25	2	15	1	30	8	56'	0	57'	8	42'	9	20
6	Thurs.	5	35	6	23	2	18	1	50	9	43'	1	50'	9	31'	10	2
7	Friday	5	36	6	21	2	21	2	10	10	30'	2	46'	10	12'	10	14
8	Satur.	5	37	6	20	2	24	2	31	11	16'	3	45'	10	46'	10	26
9	Sun.	5	38	6	18	2	27	2	51	∅		rises		11	19'	11	8
10	Mond.	5	39	6	16	2	30	3	12	0	1M	6	54A	11	50'	11	21
11	Tues.	5	40	6	14	2	32	3	33	0	46'	7	22'			0	3
12	Wedn.	5	41	6	12	2	35	3	54	1	31'	7	50'	0	21M	0	16
13	Thurs.	5	42	6	11	2	38	4	15	2	17'	8	20'	0	54'	0	29
14	Friday	5	43	6	9	2	41	4	36	3	5'	8	52'	1	31'	1	13
15	Satur.	5	44	6	7	2	43	4	57	3	55'	9	29'	2	12'	1	26
16	Sun.	5	45	6	5	2	46	5	18	4	48'	10	12'	3	0'	2	10
17	Mond.	5	46	6	4	2	48	5	39	5	44'	11	3'	3	58'	2	24
18	Tues.	5	47	6	2	2	51	6	0	6	42'			5	15'	3	8
19	Wedn.	5	48	6	0	2	54	6	21	7	42'	0	2M	3	49'	3	22
20	Thurs.	5	49	5	59	2	56	6	42	8	41'	1	9'	8	10'	4	6
21	Friday	5	50	5	57	2	59	7	3	9	39'	2	20'	9	13'	4	21
22	Satur.	5	51	5	55	3	2	7	24	10	35'	3	32'	10	4'	5	5
23	Sun.	5	52	5	53	3	5	7	45	11	28'	sets		10	48'	5	20
24	Mond.	5	53	5	51	3	8	8	5	0	19A	6	33A	11	28'	6	4
25	Tues.	5	54	5	49	3	11	8	25	1	9'	7	3'	0	6A	6	18
26	Wedn.	5	55	5	47	3	14	8	46	1	58'	7	34'	0	41'	7	2
27	Thurs.	5	56	5	45	3	17	9	6	2	46'	8	6'	1	15'	7	15
28	Friday	5	58	5	44	3	20	9	25	3	35'	8	41'	1	52'	7	28
29	Satur.	5	59	5	42	3	23	9	45	4	23'	9	19'	2	30'	8	11
30	Sun.	6	0	5	40	3	26	10	4	5	12'	10	1'	3	14'	8	23



'THOU ART WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, AND FOUND WANTING.'—Bible.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	Avon taken, 1814.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE BIBLE.</b></p> <p>This blessed book, disregarded by many in the noon-tide of prosperity, will be sought in the hour of affliction; and when the destroyer of human glory shall lay his hand upon them, and strip them of all they hold dear—or, when he lays claim to their mortal bodies, and the prospect of eternity is brought to a near view, then it is that the name of the Lord is called upon, and his Holy Word is sought for with earnestness. This was strikingly illustrated in the last moments of William Morgan, who was assassinated in 1826. According to the statements of his enemies, he was a very wicked man; nevertheless, the time did come, when he felt the need of the consolation of religion. Torn from the bosom of his family—shut out from the world and the light of the blessed sun—no friendly voice saluted his ear, but threats of vengeance, with a pistol pressed against his breast, to enforce silence. Finding no mercy from men, it is not strange that he should turn his thoughts to God, and pray for a <i>Bible</i>. But even that was refused to him. And this strange, that there are men, professing to be Christians, and who have desired to have the Bible sent to the heathen, and to have every destitute family in the Union supplied with it, who look with indifference at the withholding of the Bible from poor Morgan!</p>
A	11th Sun. after Trinity.	
3	cool mornings	
4	very low tides.	
5	☽ in Apogee. <i>and evenings</i>	
6	Lafayette born, 1757. <i>should</i>	
7	<i>now be looked for.</i>	
8	tides become higher.	
A	12th Sun. after Trinity.	
10	Bat. on Lake Erie, 1813.	
11	Bat. on Lake Champlain, 1814.	
12	Bat. at North Point, 1814.	
13	Bat. before Quebec, 1759.	
14	Moscow destroyed, 1812.	
15	W. Huskisson killed, 1830.	
A	☿ ☽ ♃ 13th S. af. Trinity.	
17	<i>some rain should be</i>	
18	<i>expected, and perhaps</i>	
19	<i>very high winds.</i>	
20	Siege of Fort Erie rais. 1814.	
21	☽ in Perigee.	
22	Autumn begins.	
A	14th Sun. after Trinity.	
24	very high tides.	
25	<i>very fine weather</i>	
26	Philadelphia taken, 1777.	
27	<i>about this time.</i>	
28	Detroit retaken. 1813.	
29	<i>pleasant and agreeable</i>	
A	15th S. aft. Trinity. <i>weather.</i>	

Sept. 15, 1830. The Liverpool and Manchester rail-road opened to the public with great parade.

Sun's Declination (South), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	3° 17'	9	6° 22'	17	9° 22'	25	12° 12'
2	3 41	10	6 45	18	9 43	26	12 33
3	4 4	11	7 8	19	10 5	27	12 53
4	4 27	12	7 30	20	10 27	28	13 13
5	4 50	13	7 53	21	10 48	29	13 33
6	5 13	14	8 15	22	11 10	30	13 53
7	5 36	15	8 37	23	11 31	31	14 13
8	5 59	16	9 0	24	11 52	N 1	14 32

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
First Quarter,	1	2	43A.	Full Moon,	9	2	39A.
Last Quarter,	16	3	35A.	New Moon,	23	1	49A.
First Quarter,	31	11	5m.				

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun set.		Days dec.		Sun fast.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Mond.	6	15	39	3	28	10	23	6	1 <sub>A</sub>	10	48 <sub>A</sub>	4	8 <sub>A</sub>	9	5	
2	Tues.	6	25	37	3	31	10	42	6	50'	11	40'	5	22'	9	17	
3	Wedn.	6	35	35	3	34	11	1	7	37'			6	45'	9	28	
4	Thurs.	6	45	34	3	36	11	19	8	24'	0	35 <sub>M</sub>	7	59'	10	10	
5	Friday	6	55	32	3	39	11	37	9	10'	1	32'	8	55'	10	22	
6	Satur.	6	65	31	3	41	11	54	9	56'	2	31'	9	40'	11	4	
7	Sun.	6	75	29	3	44	12	12	10	41'	3	32'	10	17'	11	17	
8	Mond.	6	85	28	3	47	12	28	11	26'	rises		10	51'	11	29	
9	Tues.	6	95	26	3	50	12	45	8		5	51 <sub>A</sub>	11	25'	0	12	
10	Wedn.	6	105	24	3	52	13	0	0	12 <sub>M</sub>	6	19'			0	26	
11	Thurs.	6	115	22	3	55	13	16	1	1	6	52'	0	0 <sub>M</sub>	1	9	
12	Friday	6	125	20	3	58	13	31	1	51'	7	29'	0	37'	1	23	
13	Satur.	6	135	18	4	0	13	45	2	44'	8	11'	1	17'	2	6	
14	Sun.	6	145	16	4	3	13	59	3	39'	9	0'	2	0'	2	20	
15	Mond.	6	155	15	4	6	14	12	4	37'	9	55'	2	50'	3	4	
16	Tues.	6	165	13	4	9	14	25	5	36'	10	58'	3	50'	3	18	
17	Wedn.	6	185	12	4	11	14	37	6	35'			5	4'	4	3	
18	Thurs.	6	195	11	4	14	14	48	7	32'	0	6 <sub>M</sub>	6	34'	4	17	
19	Friday	6	215	10	4	17	14	59	8	26'	1	16'	7	53'	5	1	
20	Satur.	6	225	8	4	20	15	9	9	19'	2	27'	8	55'	5	15	
21	Sun.	6	235	6	4	22	15	18	10	10'	3	38'	9	45'	5	29	
22	Mond.	6	255	5	4	25	15	27	10	59'	4	48'	10	27'	6	13	
23	Tues.	6	265	3	4	28	15	35	11	47'	sets		11	5'	6	27	
24	Wedn.	6	275	2	4	30	15	43	0	36 <sub>A</sub>	6	3 <sub>A</sub>	11	42'	7	10	
25	Thurs.	6	285	0	4	33	15	49	1	25'	6	36'	0	17 <sub>A</sub>	7	23	
26	Friday	6	294	58	4	36	15	55	2	14'	7	13'	0	51'	8	6	
27	Satur.	6	304	57	4	39	16	1	3	3'	7	54'	1	26'	8	18	
28	Sun.	6	324	56	4	41	16	5	3	53'	8	40'	2	3'	9	1	
29	Mond.	6	334	54	4	44	16	9	4	42'	9	30'	2	44'	9	13	
30	Tues.	6	354	53	4	47	16	12	5	30'	10	23'	3	30'	9	24	
31	Wedn.	6	364	52	4	50	16	14	6	17'	11	19'	4	30'	10	6	



OCTOBER.—Scorpio, the Scorpion  $\mu$ .



MASONRY GIVING UP.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	1st s. boat on Hudson, 1807.	<p>It is said, that the Scorpion, when surrounded by fire, and hopeless of escape, will turn his deadly sting upon himself. Thus is masonry personified in the above cut. The deadly monster is hedged in by the flames of the 'excitement,' and, by public opinion, is driven to self-destruction.</p> <p><i>Let me die like a soldier—shoot me.</i> This was the reply which Morgan made, when his executioners asked him what death he would prefer. Had he been a meek and humble Christian, he might have said, <i>Let me die the death of the righteous.</i> But he had been a captain, and fought for his country, under general Jackson, at New Orleans. This accounts for the choice he made as to the mode of his death. Did the 'benevolence' of the hand-maid grant him this small consolation? No. The penal code of masonry recognizes no mitigation of the punishments prescribed for violating obligations. There would not be ignominy enough in such a death, to satisfy the vengeance of a society, claiming Divine origin—but their victim was made to <i>'walk a plank,'</i> or taken down to low water mark, and the penalty of his first obligation inflicted upon him. Such is the spirit of that pretended hand-maid to religion!</p> <p>A butcher, who was treasurer of the lodge, dunned his brother masons to pay up their lodge-dues <i>in advance.</i> 'I won't do it,' replied brother M. who was a miller; 'the money is as safe in my pocket, to buy <b>GRAIN</b>, as in yours, to buy <b>SHEEP.</b>'</p>
2	very low tides. <i>heavy rain</i>	
3	$\text{D}$ in Apogee. <i>about this time.</i>	
4	Bat. of Germantown, 1777.	
5	Belgium independent, 1830.	
6	higher tides. <i>fine</i>	
A	16th Sun. aft. Trinity. <i>again</i>	
8	John Hancock died, 1793.	
9	Pulaski killed at Savan. 1779.	
10	<i>for some days.</i>	
11	Bahamas discov. 1492.	
12	<i>a storm is</i>	
13	Canova died, 1821.	
A	17th Sun. aft. Trinity. <i>near.</i>	
15	New Style first adopted, 1582.	
16	<i>very fine again</i>	
17	$\text{D}$ in Perigee. <i>for</i>	
18	Bat. of Leipsic, 1813.	
19	Cornwallis surren. 1781.	
A	<i>several days.</i>	
A	18th Sun. after Trinity.	
22	Bat. of Red Bank, 1777.	
23	very high tides.	
24	<i>some rain may</i>	
25	Macedonian taken, 1812.	
26	<i>be expected, followed by</i>	
27	<i>clear frosty weather.</i>	
A	19th Sun. after Trinity.	
29	tides quite low.	
30	$\text{D}$ in Apogee.	
31	very low tides.	

Oct. 27, 1830. Bombardment of Antwerp by the Dutch, when property of the estimated value of nine millions of dollars was destroyed.

1832.

NOVEMBER, eleventh Month.

*Sun's Declination (South), at 7 in the morning.*



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	14° 32'	9	16° 58'	17	19° 5'	25	20° 50'
2	14 51	10	17 15	18	19 19	26	21 1
3	15 10	11	17 31	19	19 33	27	21 12
4	15 29	12	17 48	20	19 47	28	21 23
5	15 47	13	18 4	21	20 0	29	21 33
6	16 5	14	18 19	22	20 13	30	21 43
7	16 23	15	18 35	23	20 26	D 1	21 52
8	16 40	16	18 50	24	20 38		

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon,	8 3 29M.	Last Quarter,	14 10 52A.
New Moon,	22 4 19M.	First Quarter,	30 8 3M.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun-sets.		Day's dec.		Sun fast.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.	
1	Thurs.	6	38	4	51	4	53	16	16	7	3A	morn.	5	45A	10	18	
2	Friday	6	39	4	50	4	56	16	17	7	48'	0	18M	7	3'	11	0
3	Satur.	6	40	4	48	4	58	16	16	8	33'	1	18'	8	9'	11	12
4	Sun.	6	41	4	46	5	1	16	16	9	18'	2	20'	9	1'	11	25
5	Mond.	6	43	4	45	5	4	16	14	10	4'	3	23'	9	44'	0	7
6	Tues.	6	44	4	43	5	6	16	11	10	51'	4	28'	10	22'	0	21
7	Wedn.	6	45	4	42	5	9	16	8	11	41'	rises	11	0'	1	4	
8	Thurs.	6	47	4	41	5	12	16	4		8	5	26A	11	40'	1	18
9	Friday	6	48	4	40	5	14	15	59	0	35M	6	5'			2	2
10	Satur.	6	49	4	39	5	17	15	53	1	31'	6	53'	0	22M	2	16
11	Sun.	6	51	4	38	5	20	15	46	2	30'	7	49'	1	7'	3	1
12	Mond.	6	52	4	37	5	22	15	39	3	30'	8	51'	1	55'	3	15
13	Tues.	6	53	4	36	5	24	15	30	4	30'	9	58'	2	45'	3	29
14	Wedn.	6	55	4	35	5	26	15	21	5	28'	11	7'	3	42'	4	14
15	Thurs.	6	56	4	34	5	28	15	11	6	24'			4	47'	4	28
16	Friday	6	57	4	33	5	30	15	0	7	16'	0	17M	6	8'	5	12
17	Satur.	6	58	4	32	5	32	14	48	8	5'	1	27'	7	26'	5	25
18	Sun.	6	59	4	31	5	34	14	35	8	54'	2	36'	8	30'	6	9
19	Mond.	7	0	4	30	5	36	14	21	9	47'	3	44'	9	20'	6	22
20	Tues.	7	2	4	30	5	38	14	7	10	29'	4	50'	10	5'	7	6
21	Wedn.	7	3	4	29	5	40	13	51	11	16'	5	54'	10	44'	7	19
22	Thurs.	7	4	4	28	5	42	13	35	0	5A	sets	11	21'	8	2	
23	Friday	7	5	4	27	5	44	13	19	0	55'	5	48A	11	57'	8	14
24	Satur.	7	7	4	27	5	46	13	1	1	45'	6	31'	0	31A	8	26
25	Sun.	7	8	4	26	5	48	12	42	2	34'	7	20'	1	3'	9	9
26	Mond.	7	9	4	25	5	50	12	23	3	23'	8	12'	1	39'	9	21
27	Tues.	7	11	4	25	5	52	12	4	4	11'	9	7'	2	16'	10	2
28	Wedn.	7	12	4	24	5	53	11	43	4	57'	10	5'	2	56'	10	14
29	Thurs.	7	13	4	24	5	55	11	22	5	42'	11	4'	3	46'	10	26
30	Friday	7	14	4	24	5	56	11	0	6	26'			4	44'	11	8



MASONRY ON THE RETREAT.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	very low tides.	'Now's the day and now's the hour.'
2	<i>a storm of rain</i>	This is the month of elections.* Now
3	<i>may be expected.</i>	look out for 'secret traps and pit-falls.
A	20th Sun. after Trinity.	The 'young men' and the 'working-
5	middling tides.	men,' the 'administration men' and
6	<i>more rain and</i>	the 'opposition,' all hoist separate
7	<i>unpleasant weaiher.</i>	banners—but what are they driving at?
8	Milton died, 1674.	Why, to divert public opinion from se-
9	very high tides.	cret societies, and to smuggle the sup-
10	<i>becomes pleasant</i>	porters of masonry into power. Who
A	▷ Perigee. 21st S. aft. Trin.	are the candidates, for whom they bawl
12	<i>for the season.</i>	so lustily? Why, masons or masons'
13	Curran died, 1817.	journeymen. It will not "do, these
14	Warsaw taken, 1794.	times, to raise the black flag of mason-
15	very low tides.	ry openly—the craft must fight under
16	<i>a storm of snow or</i>	some other banner. 'Strike, but con-
17	<i>rain is near.</i>	ceal the hand,' is their motto. Free-
A	22d Sun. after Trinity.	men, now is the time to record your
19	middling tides.	disapprobation of kidnapping and mur-
20	♁ ☉ ♂. <i>becomes fine again,</i>	der: The BALLOT BOX is the altar of
21	<i>but quite cold</i>	Liberty. Will you pollute it by im-
22	<i>and frosty.</i>	pure offerings?
23	Gov. Gerry died, 1814.	Rouse, freemen, rouse—uplift the veil
24	<i>more snow may</i>	Flung over dark and secret guilt,
A	23d Sun. after Trinity.	A fearful cry is on the gale,
26	<i>be looked for.</i>	The cry of blood in darkness spilt.
27	▷ in Apogee.	Awake, awake, nor idly pause
28	<i>the weather quite fair</i>	Till sacred freedom's knell is toll'd,
29	Revolution in Poland, 1830.	And slaves have trampled down the laws
30	<i>at the end of the month.</i>	Established by your sires of old.
		Rouse, freemen, rouse—the lines are drawn,
		And scaled the strong and fervent vow,
		Your country's Genius waves you on,
		And shame to him that falters now;
		On, in the chainless strength of mind,
		Fling proudly back the veil conceal'd,
		And break the fetters forged to bind
		Your free-born spirits to the dust.

\* On the second Monday (the 12th) of this month, the people of Massachusetts elect a governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives. Let every voter do his duty.

Sun's Declination (South), at 7 in the morning.



Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.	Dys.	Dec.
1	21° 52'	9	22° 52'	17	23° 23'	25	23° 24'
2	22 1	10	22 58	18	23 25	26	23 22
3	22 10	11	23 3	19	23 26	27	23 20
4	22 18	12	23 7	20	23 27	28	23 17
5	22 26	13	23 11	21	23 28	29	23 14
6	22 33	14	23 15	22	23 28	30	23 10
7	22 40	15	23 18	23	23 27	31	23 5
8	22 46	16	23 21	24	23 26	J. 1	23 1

D. H. M. Full Moon, 7 3 35A. Last Quarter, 14 7 42M.  
 D. H. M. New Moon, 21 9 51A. First Quarter, 30 3 28M.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Days dec.		Sun fast.		Moon south.		Moon sets.		High water.		D's place.	
		b.	m.	b.	m.	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	s.	°.
1	Satur.	7	15	4	23	5	58	10	37	7	10 <sub>A</sub>	0	3 <sub>M</sub>	5	57 <sub>A</sub>	11	20
2	Sun.	7	16	4	23	5	59	10	14	7	54'	1	4'	7	13'	0	2
3	Mond.	7	17	4	23	6	0	9	50	8	40'	2	7'	8	15'	0	15
4	Tues.	7	18	4	23	6	1	9	26	9	28'	3	13'	9	6'	0	29
5	Wedn.	7	19	4	23	6	2	9	1	10	20'	4	22'	9	53'	1	12
6	Thurs.	7	20	4	23	6	3	8	36	11	15'	rises		10	38'	1	26
7	Friday	7	21	4	23	6	4	8	10	8		4	41 <sub>A</sub>	11	24'	2	11
8	Satur.	7	22	4	22	6	5	7	44	0	14 <sub>M</sub>	5	34'			2	25
9	Sun.	7	23	4	22	6	6	7	17	1	16'	6	36'	0	11 <sub>M</sub>	3	10
10	Mond.	7	24	4	22	6	7	6	50	2	19'	7	44'	0	59'	3	25
11	Tues.	7	24	4	22	6	8	6	22	3	20'	8	56'	1	47'	4	10
12	Wedn.	7	25	4	23	6	8	5	54	4	18'	10	8'	2	35'	4	24
13	Thurs.	7	26	4	23	6	9	5	26	5	12'	11	19'	3	26'	5	8
14	Friday	7	27	4	23	6	10	4	57	6	4'			4	22'	5	22
15	Satur.	7	27	4	23	6	10	4	28	6	52'	0	28 <sub>M</sub>	5	29'	6	6
16	Sun.	7	28	4	24	6	11	3	58	7	40'	1	35'	6	48'	6	19
17	Mond.	7	29	4	24	6	11	3	29	8	26'	2	41'	7	57'	7	3
18	Tues.	7	30	4	24	6	12	2	59	9	13'	3	45'	8	56'	7	15
19	Wedn.	7	30	4	24	6	12	2	29	10	0'	4	49'	9	43'	7	28
20	Thurs.	7	31	4	25	6	13	1	59	10	49'	5	51'	10	26'	8	11
21	Friday	7	31	4	25	6	13	1	29	11	38'	sets		11	3'	8	23
22	Satur.	7	32	4	26	6	13	0	59	0	28 <sub>A</sub>	5	13 <sub>A</sub>	11	38'	9	5
23	Sun.	7	32	4	26	inc.	fast	1	17'	1	17'	6	5'	0	12 <sub>A</sub>	9	17
24	Mond.	7	33	4	27	0	slow	1	2	2	6'	7	0'	0	44'	9	29
25	Tues.	7	33	4	27	0	0	0	31	2	52'	7	57'	1	17'	10	11
26	Wedn.	7	34	4	28	0	0	1	1	3	38'	8	55'	1	50'	10	22
27	Thurs.	7	34	4	29	0	1	1	31	4	22'	9	53'	2	26'	11	4
28	Friday	7	34	4	29	0	1	2	1	5	5'	10	52'	3	7'	11	16
29	Satur.	7	34	4	30	0	2	2	30	5	48'	11	52'	3	55'	11	28
30	Sun.	7	35	4	31	0	2	2	59	6	32'			4	56'	0	11
31	Mond.	7	35	4	32	0	3	3	28	7	17'	0	55 <sub>M</sub>	6	10'	0	23



MASONRY ENRAGED AT THE TRUTH.

D.	Miscellaneous Matter.	Masonic Calendar.
1	very low tides.	<p><b>PARTING WORDS, MY FRIENDS.</b></p> <p>Can you conceive a surer method of enslaving the Press, than by fastening masonic obligations upon its conductors? Can you more effectually corrupt the courts of justice, than by tolerating secret oaths of mutual favor and preference between judges, jurors, witnesses and parties? Can you more effectually unstraining the arm of the law, than by oaths of mutual relief and protection between the sheriff and culprit? Can you more successfully corrupt your legislative bodies, than by electing representatives who have sworn allegiance to secret combinations? Can you provide more effectual facilities for treason, than by enlisting generals and soldiers, who are sworn by oaths of mutual favor to generals and soldiers of the enemy?</p> <p>Fellow citizens:—This is the machinery of Freemasonry. Was it contrived for charitable and benevolent purposes? Or is it the machinery of a foul and dangerous conspiracy to scatter wide over the land the seeds of faction, to unnerve the arm of government, to defeat the administration of justice, to corrupt your courts and juries and legislative bodies, to destroy the public peace, to poison the fountains of public virtue, and to betray you in the hour of peril?</p>
A	Advent Sunday.	
3	<i>the weather continues</i>	
4	<i>fine and pleasant.</i>	
5	higher tides.	
6	<i>look out for</i>	
7	<i>a snow storm, succeeded</i>	
8	very high tides. <i>by</i>	
A	☽ in Perigee. 2d S. in Adv.	
10	<i>a severe frost.</i>	
11	Charles 12th killed, 1718.	
12	<i>very fine weather</i>	
13	<i>about this time.</i>	
14	Washington died, 1799.	
15	low tides.	
A	3d Sun. in Advent.	
17	Embargo act of 1813.	
18	middling tides.	
19	<i>prepare for</i>	
20	tides quite high. <i>a</i>	
21	Winter begins, shorter 1 day.	
22	Landing at Plymouth, 1622.	
A	4th Sun. in Advent.	
24	<i>violent storm.</i>	
25	☽ in Apogee. Christmas.	
26	Bat. of Trenton, 1776.	
27	<i>fine again about</i>	
28	<i>this time, but cold.</i>	
29	Java taken, 1812.	
A	1st Sun. after Christmas.	
31	very low tides.	

Dec. 17, 1830. Died, at his country seat, near St. Martha, his excellency, Simon Bolivar, liberator of Colombia.

## THE CABINET.

### CHORUS.

'The world is in pain  
Our secrets to gain,  
But still let them wonder and gaze on—  
They ne'er can divine  
A word or a sign  
Of a free and an accepted mason.

'Tis this and 'tis that,  
They cannot tell what—  
Nor why the great men of the nation  
Should put aprons on  
And make themselves one,  
With the free and accepted mason.'  
*Masonic Song.*



Having occasion for figures to represent several masonic signs, we deemed it a matter of courtesy to take the most prominent men of the present day attached to the Masonic fraternity; It is the enviable boast of the order that the highest officers of the Nation, are brethren of the mystic tie. President Jackson recently held the office of *Grand Master of the Lodge of Tennessee*. He has called to his aid in the cabinet, Edward Livingston who now acts in the double capacity of *Grand High Priest of the Grand National Chapter*, and *Secretary of State*. Mr Cass, *Secretary of War*, Mr Woodbury, *Secretary of the Navy*; and Major Barry are all distinguished masons. This may be accidental, but it is one of the 'wonderful coincidences' of the times, which adds new lustre to the jewels of masonry.'

Thus wherever we cast our eyes, we find the high places of honor and the keys of public patronage in the hands of masons. As in the General Government, so is it likewise in the several States, Counties, Towns and Districts. Everywhere the masons are alike fortunate—they possess universal power. What political aspirant would not join a charitable society which holds for the benefit of its children, the riches and honors of the Republic? It is this *wheel within a wheel*, that sets in motion, and governs all our political concerns!

WILLIAM F BRAINARD, Esq, a Royal arch mason, delivered a Lecture before Union Lodge of New London, Connecticut, June 24th, 1825. That Lecture printed and published 'for the benefit and instruction of the Craft,' contains the following eloquent and striking passage:

'What is masonry now? It is powerful!' It comprises men of rank, wealth, office and talent, in power and out of power, and that too, in almost every place where power is of any importance. And it comprises among the other classes of the community, to the lowest, in large numbers, active men capable of being DIRECTED by the efforts of others, so as to have the force of concert throughout the civilized world!! They are distributed, too, with the means of knowing one another, and the means of keeping secret, and the means of co-operating, in the desk, in the legislative hall, on the BENCH, in every gathering of men of business, in every party of pleasure, in every enterprize of Government, in every domestic circle, in peace and in war, among enemies and friends, in one place as well as in another! So powerful, indeed, is it at this time, that it fears nothing from violence, either public or private, for it has every means to learn it in season, to counteract, defeat and PUNISH it! It is too late to talk of continuing or suppressing masonry, after the time to do so has gone by. So, good or bad, the world must take it as it is. Think of it, laugh at it: hate it, or despise it; still it is not only what I have told you, but it will continue to be—and the whole world in arms cannot stop it!!!'

Such is Freemasonry in this nation, and it is a subject for the solemn consideration of freemen. Without the slightest inclination to injure the interests, or hurt the feelings of individual masons, may we not express our alarm at the gigantic POWER of such an institution? May we not tremble for our liberties, in contemplating the abuse of such an association, embracing by secret and mysterious bonds a large portion of the active and ambitious of our citizens? In attempting to reduce its political influence are we indeed guilty of 'proscription' and 'persecution?' These are questions for the calm and candid examination of every American freeman. Let him peaceably and silently record the result of his meditations in the ballot-box—by throwing his vote as he chooses for those who labor to preserve, extend and perpetuate this enormous institution, or for those who are engaged in curbing its power. Choose ye between masonry and your country!

## MORGAN TRIALS.

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[Several interesting trials have taken place in Lockport, N. Y. since our last annual publication, which threw additional light on the last stages of the Masonic Conspiracy, against the life of Capt. Morgan. We have barely room for the following extract from one—the case of Elisha Adams.]

THE MASONIC TRIALS.—[SPECIAL COURT.]—Judge Nelson presiding.

THE PEOPLE VS. ELISHA ADAMS.

*Edward Giddens*, sworn.—Resided near Fort Niagara (a few rods) in 1826, kept a ferry; installation at Lewiston, 14th—recollects being called up about midnight between 13th and 14th to set some people across the river, he went over, four besides himself crossed, a person in the boat he understood to be Morgan, first saw Morgan sitting upon a stick of timber, two or three rods from witness' house, one person on each side, one standing, the other sitting—about three or four rods of the boat—house about half way between—two took hold of his arms, and led him to the boat—they helped him into the boat—he stepped in and sat on forward seat. When they got to Canada shore, two went up to town—himself, Morgan, and one other remained. The two who went up, said they were going up to get some others to take care of him, and when they returned they would give a signal—a whistle, if any should approach without signal, they were to shove off from the shore. The two were gone about two hours—they returned with two others, all four came within a few feet of boat—there was considerable conversation, he understood they were not ready to receive him on that side of the river—does not recollect any reasons why; thinks they were not ready to receive him; understood more afterwards, about one who came down from town, who had not crossed; looked at Morgan closely to see if he knew him, as he supposed; when he first saw Morgan he was blinded; after crossing to Canada shore, witness discovered his arms above his elbows were tied behind him; set close to left side of Morgan, who tried to get his hands into his vest pocket but could not; requested witness to get some tobacco out of his pocket, which he did, and gave it to him; he could reach his mouth; he was taken back to American shore; and helped out of the boat again, by same two men who helped him in; taken up into the Fort and put into the Magazine; Magazine was fastened; the door inside was fastened by a board, one end stood upon the floor, the other end was against the door, under cleat already there; the inside door opened into a porch about six feet square, the inside door locked as usual; no other person left in there with Morgan. Magazine very thick walls, intended to be bomb proof, arch over head, eight or ten feet thick; no other door than the one described; two small windows, one in each end, nearly at the top of the arch, perhaps eight or ten feet from the floor; windows fastened by shutters, sheet iron outside; fastened padlock; no sash; case a little larger than six lights, of eight or ten glass; thinks both windows were shut and padlocks on; positive both were locked; did not go in when Morgan was put in;

he was behind, and they had put him in, and were fastening the door when he came up; went to the building next morning, say eight or ten o'clock; a noise when he approached; witness opened the door that opened into the porch; witness spoke to a man with him, and Morgan heard them; does not know who spoke first, but thinks Morgan did first, and said they had better not come in, he was prepared to defend himself; they told Morgan they did not come there to hurt him, but to see what he wanted; that if he made any resistance or noise it would be worse for him; witness so far held the conversation with Morgan; Morgan cried murder, and made a great deal of noise—cried murder a good many times loud; they took up a pistol with them; the one with witness to intimidate, said loud, here give me that pistol, is it primed in good order? hand it to me, I will shoot the rascal; Morgan still hallooed; Morgan before said he was determined to remain there and starve, rather than be bled to death by that Doctor; did not call names: did not recognize those out to be the Doctor; concluded not to open the door; had victuals; sent to Lewistown by a man that was with him; he was going up that way, not his whole business; the man went up accordingly; a man came down very soon, and went up into the porch; inner door not open; witness was in the porch with him; heard a conversation; the man told Morgan to be silent, and used some threats; Morgan as soon as he heard his voice said, I am determined to stay here and starve before I will be bled to death by you Doctor; was not acquainted with this man, but learned his name; he was not a Doctor; were there but a few minutes; man concluded not to go in; thought he could not still him; Morgan made so much noise, and threatened to defend himself; he concluded to go up to Lewistown and send down more than one; he went; two other men came down soon after they went up; one went into the Magazine; witness up to the fort; witness did not go in; one was with witness near the door; heard a little of the conversation. When he went in he said, here Morgan where are you? do you know me? give me your hand: does not recollect any thing more at that time; the man staid in the Magazine; said he would stay till night, and take care of Morgan; thinks he gave the man the key; witness and the other went away; the man staid at Magazine, say two hours, and then came to witness' house; thinks he returned the key to witness; must have done it, because witness had it; man staid till night; he went back and forth to the Magazine; thinks he did not get the key till about night; first evening about sunset, about thirty persons were at his house; they came from the installation; did not stay all night; part remained till 9 o'clock and took supper; all left but six men; those six went with witness up to the Magazine, it was open; thinks all went in; five certainly did; Morgan was there, sitting upon some straw put there for his use; had got his rope and bandage off his eyes; had a lanthorn; the rope was immediately put on again, the bandage also; good deal of conversation; there about an hour at least; does not recollect all that was said; when they left, they went near to the grave yard on the plain; part of the time near the river; conversation held as to what should be done with him; many ways proposed to take his life; one said let us take him out into the river and sink him with a stone; another said let us draw lots for three to do it; observed by others that he had forfeited his life for disclosing; others seemed to assent to that; great deal more said: it was proposed by one that they should all go and do their duty, by sinking him in the river; they did start for that purpose a few steps; one did not go so fast as the rest; he was called and objected; he came up and said, I know I am bound to go with you as a mason; I can't approve of the deed, it is getting late, I wish to be excused, or something like it: another made a similar objection, and it was not done: it was proposed to go and see Morgan, and tell him that they would send to the east to get directions how to dispose of him;



all, he thinks, went; all went subsequently to see him; found he had got his bandage off again, and cord; the cord was put on; began to put on the bandage, but did not; he was left so he could see; talked with him a good while; was told if he would be still he should not be harmed; should be supported in Canada; was told also he had but a short time to live; that he must prepare himself for death; inquired what death he would prefer; he said the death of a soldier, shoot me: much said to him about masonry, as to his objects in disclosing, and was asked particularly where the Royal Arch obligation was; those he had written; he answered the questions, he was asked why he made so much noise during the day; dont recollect all his answer; he said he had climbed up to a window and saw a black woman, he thought by hallooing he could make her hear; he told where the upper degree was to be found, and where the Royal Arch obligation was; is acquainted with Defendant, he was not one of the number: broke up the assemblage near day light, morning of the installation: witness went to bed afterwards-and slept; thinks part came down in a boat: the six went away on foot: no talk about a bible then; during the 15th a man came down from Lewiston, inquired how the prisoner was; witness spoke about releasing Morgan, which the man was in favor of early in the evening two others came, one lived near Youngstown, the other lived near Lewiston; witness went to the Magazine, but did not go in; the two went in; did not hear much that was said; heard Morgan say that by climbing up on a frame in the middle of the building, he thought he could see to read, and prayed for a bible, they promised he should have one; that seemed to please him very much; he twice begged to see his wife and children a short time; they promised him that also; but neither promise was fulfilled; was left at liberty, but the doors fastened; the three had a consultation near his house, respecting Morgan; and the disposal of him, &c. It was then proposed how he might be destroyed without leaving any trace of him; that mode was by putting a cord round his body and legs, and sinking him in the river, where he never would be seen again; another quoted a passage of Scripture to show it was right to destroy; does not recollect the passage. Defendant was one of the four; does not recollect that defendant went into Morgan before this; thinks he did not go in, and observed that he would go and set him at liberty if that was their intention; then a considerable quarrel ensued; high words were used; they then broke up; after the key of the magazine was handed to another person, witness refused to have any thing farther to do with it; the key was delivered to one, and he handed it to defendant, with a request that he would take care of Morgan a few days, till he could be taken out of the country, or sent over the river, or be otherwise disposed of. Defendant promised to do so; that was about all that was said upon the subject; all went up to Youngstown; one lived there and one above; separated there upon friendly terms. Witness did not go to Morgan again while Morgan was there; witness returned home; part of the way defendant was with him; during the 16th or 17th Adams called on witness for things for Morgan; bread and water; an arrangement was made that Defendant should stop at witness's house ostensibly to ferry for witness, but really to take care of Morgan; defendant did stop there accordingly called for bread and water at witness' house; on Sunday, 17th near night, he left for York, on business, to put up the interior apparatus of a light house; returned next Thursday, 21st. on his return, he inquired of the captain of the boat if he had got rid of our prisoner; he replied, *I guess we have, I guess he has gone where he will publish no more books.* Next day after witness returned, he saw defendant, who told witness he left his house the day before witness returned, that there was no further use for him.

Defendant said, on Tuesday afternoon, a man took the key from him and requested he would take the ferry boat around to the wharf at midnight, at a point nearest the press house, say below wharf 15 rods, a rod from the wall where the water makes nearest to the wall; defendant said he refused to do so, suspecting what they were about to do; to destroy Morgan; that person did not insist; thinking what they were about to do, he did not rest well that night; went to the door, listened and called Morgan; received no answer, and he was coming away; when he had got a few steps from the magazine he met two men coming towards him: all went into the Magazine and found Morgan was not there; defendant said they examined the Magazine to see what might excite suspicion, found a broken plank and a box which had been used for the calls of nature: defendant said he had conversed with Morgan; did not often see him; did not open the door into the body of it; told much Morgan had said; did not tell what time of day he gave up the key; it was in the afternoon; defendant said he offered to let Morgan out; Morgan said he had no money; defendant said he would get him some; said he borrowed money of witness; does not remember it; he got two shillings for him; Morgan said it was not enough, he must have two dollars; this was stated by defendant sometime afterwards.

JAMES A. SHED, sworn. Was at Fort in Sept. 1826; arrived on the 12th had a conversation under an injunction of masonic secrecy, about a message to be delivered in Canada, was requested to assist in rowing the boat with another person, in the evening of the 12th; object of message was explained to him, a very high-handed measure was about to be entered into; a measure the parallel of which, could not be found, perhaps in the history of the world; except when King Stanislaus, the King of the Poles, was seized and carried away; the measure was to seize a free citizen for publishing the secrets of masonry, and convey him out of the country; and carry him to Montreal or Quebec, and put him on board of a British vessel, if one could be found, whose Commander was a mason; he engaged with great reluctance, but felt himself bound by the obligations of masonry to do it. Two messengers had left a few moments before; they had given him [the witness] a letter to a mason in Canada; the letter was simply a letter of introduction, stating the bearer was a Freemason. In the evening they crossed over to the village of Niagara, in Canada, to find the man; the witness went along; in Niagara they discovered a man in the street, of whom they inquired for the man to whom the letter was directed; the person replied, that the person alluded to was not at home; and further said, I suppose I know your business, in a short time we shall have a meeting of the lodge in the house near by: it was not a regular meeting of the lodge, officers did not take their places; a tyler was placed at the door: the project of taking and carrying away Morgan was introduced and discussed; they could not agree upon any plan; they were requested to cooperate with the masons on this side, in carrying the plan into execution; the manner of taking him to Quebec was talked of; one proposed harsh and violent measures, alluded to the death of Morgan; a respectable gentleman opposed it; he would give money freely to transport Morgan, but to be necessary to the murder of a man was too revolting to his feelings, the council broke up without coming to any conclusion whatever. They returned home with two stages, who accompanied them from the lodge, one of them spoke much about the atrocious act of Morgan in revealing the secrets; said he ought to be put to death, because by exposing the secrets of Masonry it might prove its ruin, and to destroy Masonry would be a great injury to our country; said that the benefits of Masonry were incalculable; it dried up the tears of widows, or words to that effect; that evening after returning to the Fort, they walked round the Fort, the question was asked were Morgan would be confined if brought; place not stated; next day witness was requested to assist

in removing some powder from the Magazine by some person who first spoke to him about it; the powder he said was spoiling on account of the dampness of the room; the powder was removed into the adjoining building; a wooden one; there were some cartridges and boxes; Magazine appeared to be damp; nothing was said about preparing a place to confine Morgan.

On the 14th witness was told that Morgan was brought the night before and put into the Magazine: witness went to installation; did not go to the Magazine himself; heard it told to others at Lewiston that Morgan was noisy; understood a message came up to still the noise: returned to the Fort that night, did not go to the Magazine at any time when he understood that Morgan was there; saw Elisha Adams at the ferry at Giddins: had not any conversation with defendant while it was said Morgan was there: on the subsequent Monday or Tuesday morning, Tuesday he thinks, he was walking across the yard of the Fort, and met the defendant coming from the Magazine; witness observed he appeared somewhat agitated; he made this remark; they have taken Morgan away, he is not now in the Fort; he was asked how he knew; he said he had been to the Magazine, and he was sure he was not there; they then went to the Magazine, person walking with witness was the same that gave witness the first information: defendant at the door put his mouth to the outer door of the Magazine and called Morgan three times, no one answered from within, he then unlocked the door, he had the key with him, all entered; first thing witness discovered was a bunch of straw, on which some person had evidently lain, this was on the 19th, saw a flag silk handkerchief on the floor, one of them requested witness to destroy it; he did so; both present he thinks with witness; saw a cartridge box which had been used by Morgan for the calls of nature; saw an earthen pitcher and decanter; a floor plank being broken in two between two sleepers; sunk down in the middle, something said about it and some disposition made of it, caution was taken to restore the room to order, the box was carried out and thrown down near the door on the ground, straw was part or all taken out: the pitcher and decanter were taken home to Giddins', a quart decanter: Giddins was absent at this time: had been gone since the Saturday preceding,—he believed the Magazine was locked when they left it, but does not know who kept the key when the Lewiston committee was there, he had a conversation with defendant,—he was very much distressed about his situation, and said he was afraid Mr Giddins was going to disclose the transaction,—said if he was called upon to testify, he thought he should swear he knew nothing about it, but if Giddins disclosed it, it would ruin all; for his own account, he would not have it known for the world,—he did not say at any time, what disposition was made of Morgan, there was a good deal of apprehension among those concerned, that Giddins would disclose,—and much persuasion was used to prevent him from disclosing; in the winter they were apprehensive he might disclose their proceedings, and they proposed to raise money, to get him to leave the country—he never was present when any proposition was made; witness was requested to go to Lewiston, and apprise them that there was danger that Giddins would disclose,—he had a conference with a man, who said he would send to this place, (Lockport) and see what money could be procured in the Lodge and Chapter,—and learned afterwards, that they sent to Lockport by way of the Falls, there understood they could raise but a small sum of money, that the treasury had already been exhausted, in some measure,—was present at two interviews with Giddins,—they were very earnest in their solicitations that he would promise never to disclose,—he did promise once,—about six weeks after, he overheard two masons talking, one said if Morgan was thrown into the river, his body would probably be consumed or eat up by the fish,—also stated that Giddins walked the shore of the Lake every morning, to see if any

body had washed ashore during the night previous; they thought that was a prudent measure; witness came from New-Hampshire (to Fort Niagara,) town of Rindge, Cheshire county,—came directly there; stopped at mess-house; was there about six months; left last of February; his masonry originated at the east; went down on Steam Boat from installation; was at the Fort during evening; did not hear of him at any time while in the Magazine; was most of the evening at mess-house, not at Giddins'; heard Giddins testify; was not once mentioned by Giddins; believes he did step into Giddins' grocery; did not hear any conversation about Morgan; saw others about there than those who belonged to the Fort; has since ascertained some of them belonged to this county; saw some about Giddins' house; some walking arm in arm about the Fort, and about the Magazine; saw no one at the door of the Magazine; witness retired about 10 o'clock; did not sup at Giddins'; when he crossed to Canada, two men crossed besides witness; one did not go into the village; thinks it was Giddins; all there knew the errand over; it was distinctly understood; Giddins did not assist about the Magazine; was not there; the men talked with Giddins about walking the Lake shore; has heard Giddins say it was an outrageous transaction; did not hear that Giddins threatened to disclose; the conspirators said Giddins read Miller and Southwick's papers, which disturbed him, troubled his conscience and his mind; wished Freemasonry had never existed; never heard Giddins say any thing about money; they appealed to him not to violate his obligation; he promised he would remain true; when about going over, witness gave him a sign; then was asked if he was a mason; understood that Morgan was to be brought there by force; that Morgan was expected Tuesday night; if not then, the subsequent night; when he left the Fort he went to Michigan; now resides at Dayton, Ohio; did not disclose to any one of the fraternity before he left,—witness left Dayton on the first of January; was sent for; the late sheriff went after him; had communicated to a person in Ohio, not a mason, that he knew something about the affair; was willing to be witness; stated nearly all he knew; has come to this state, and went to Geneva; expects nothing but his expenses; has assurance of something; all that was stated to witness was \$1 per day for his loss of time, besides his expenses; Mr Philips stated that he ought to receive that; no arrangement since he came here or at Geneva.

William H. Adams, Esq. addressed the Jury more than five hours on behalf of the defendant.

The special council spoke for the people nearly two hours.

Judge Nelson gave the Jury an elaborate charge. The defendant, he said, if guilty at all, was guilty of assault and battery, and false imprisonment of William Morgan, and of a conspiracy actually carried into effect. The punishment was imprisonment not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding 100 dollars. The guilt or innocence of defendant, the Court said, depended upon the testimony of Edward Giddins, John Jackson, Eli Bruce, and James A. Shed. The testimony of Jackson and Bruce corroborates, in part, that of Giddins and Shed. If Giddins and Shed were to be believed, no doubt remained of the guilt of the defendant. The Court defined the character of a conspiracy, and adverted to what Adams told Giddins on his return from York, which, if true, established the charge of conspiracy. The Court then stated that Shed's testimony corroborated Giddins on material points. If Giddins was not to be believed, Shed's testimony, if entitled to credit, was ample evidence to make out the conspiracy. Giddins had been excepted to on the ground of Atheism. The testimony in support of and against the exception, was of such a nature, and so contradictory, that the Court did not feel justified in depriving the people of his evidence. The Jury must weigh it impartially, and give to it the cre-

dence which, under all the circumstances it was entitled. The Court stated the law to be, that a witness must believe in a God who would punish for perjury, but that the rule did not require a belief that the punishment will be in a future state only. The Court stated that having been an accomplice, Giddins' testimony, to justify a conviction, must be corroborated by other circumstances and facts. The counsel for the people relied upon Giddins' good moral character, which seemed to be beyond reproach. *It was indeed conceded that his character for truth and veracity was unimpeachable.* This, the Court added, was to be put to his account in weighing his evidence. It is alleged, also, that Giddins was acting under a masonic delusion when he became a co-conspirator. The Court then stated those parts of the testimony of Bruce and Jackson that went to corroborate Giddins. In relation to Shed, Judge Nelson said he was free to admit that the frank manner in which he confessed his own participation in the affair, inspired the court with confidence in his testimony. Shed's testimony corroborated Giddins in many material points.

The charge occupied more than an hour.

The Jury retired on Saturday evening. On the opening of the Court Monday morning, the Jury, which had been out from about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, appeared, and on being asked if they had agreed, the foreman said they had not. They were asked if there was any probability of their agreeing, to which a negative answer was given. The Court intimated that if any jurymen had doubts, which could be removed by the court, he, the Judge, should be happy to do it. One of the Jurors observed that one of his fellows deemed the proof to be *illegal*. The Judge remarked that the province of the jury was to judge of the *credibility* only. The juror further observed that his fellow juror could not believe the witnesses who were accomplices. The Judge told the doubting juror to stand up. He did so, and it was William Wilson,\* of the town of Lewiston, a Master Mason! He told the Court he did not believe a part of the evidence, and that they could not agree. They were then discharged by the Court. Eleven of the jurors agreed very shortly after they retired.

\* Mr Wilson was the only mason on the jury.

View of CAPT. MORGAN, as confined in the dungeon at Fort Niagara!



'Nor wife, nor children more shall he behold,  
Nor friends—nor sacred home!'

## FACTS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

At a Convention held in the State of Alabama, Hon. *Bolling Hall*, *Samuel S. Graham*, and *Absalom Jackson* were appointed a Committee to address Hon. John C. Spencer, asking for information on the subject of the Masonic proceedings in the State of New York in relation to the affair of Morgan. This gave rise to the following

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Coosada, Alabama, May 25th, 1830.*

JOHN C. SPENCER, Esq.

Sir—At a large meeting of respectable citizens of Autauga, and the adjoining counties, the undersigned were appointed a committee 'to examine the subject of speculative freemasonry, and its bearings on society, and report the same to the next adjourned meeting.' In the numerous prosecutions which you have conducted as special agent for the state of New York, against persons charged with the offence of participating in the abduction of Wm. Morgan, it occurred to us that information received from you would be more authentic and full than from any other source to which we could have access. We, therefore, respectfully solicit all the information you possess, and are willing to communicate on the subject of the resolution.

We are, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servants,

[Signed]

*Bolling Hall,*  
*Samuel S. Graham,* } COMMITTEE.  
*Absalom Jackson,*

## REPLY.

*Canandaigua, N. Y. July 15, 1830.*

MESSRS. BOLLING HALL, SAMUEL S. GRAHAM, and ABSALOM JACKSON.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 25th May has at last reached me, and I embrace the first opportunity afforded by incessant professional engagements to answer it. The most authentic sources of information I can furnish you on the subject of your inquiry, will be found in an official report by me to the Executive of this state, made in January last; and in a report of one of our Circuit Judges, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of this State. These documents are sent by this mail; and to increase the chance of your receiving them, duplicates will be sent to you in about a week. The latter of these documents proceed from an individual disposed rather to screen from public view the faults of the masonic institution. It is the most favorable view that can possibly be presented, of the masonic obligations as developed in the trial of E. Mather. I have been compelled from a sense of duty to the public, and a sense of self-respect to myself to resign the situation of special counsel, to which you allude. as having furnished me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the bearings of Freemasonry on society. During more than a year of most painful investigation, I did indeed become acquainted with the effects which that institution had upon its votaries in this quarter. *It has changed the character of some of*

our best citizens—men who formerly would have been among the first in bringing to justice offenders against the laws, have virtually become the apologists of murderers and kidnappers. So far from aiding in their detection, our best citizens, magistrates and sheriffs, have interposed every obstacle in their power—witnesses have been concealed and spirited away by them—the guilty have been assisted in escaping, or if brought to trial, have been succored and sustained by money, by professional aid the best the country could afford, and by the presence and sanction of their brethren—Masons, called as witnesses, have refused to testify in cases where they could not implicate themselves, and have submitted to fine and imprisonment in order to screen their brethren—others more hardy have directly perjured themselves on the stand. When sitting as jurors they have utterly disregarded their duty and their oaths, and by obstinate perseverance have produced the acquittal of their brethren, or compelled the courts to discharge them. *The very fountain of justice is polluted*—the conservative principle on which all depends, the obligation of a judicial oath, is corrupted. The power of the Fraternity is equal to its need. It reached our present *Executive*, who had once as a Judge applauded the spirit that was excited by the abduction of William Morgan, and converted him into an indifferent spectator of the means used to bring the offenders to justice. *He disclosed my official confidential communications, in consequence of which my efforts were baffled and I was subjected to every species of obloquy.* Nor has the Institution upon our Legislative bodies been less effectual. In renewing the act which authorised my appointment, and which the fear of public sentiment forced from our last Legislature, a gross insult was offered me. Under such circumstances I resigned my station and gave my reasons to the public. *The same house of Assembly shuffled off an inquiry into a charge deliberately and openly brought before it, against the Royal Arch Chapter of this state, for having furnished money to aid and sustain the kidnappers of Morgan.* The Chapter was incorporated with a right annexed to the Legislature to repeal the chapter; yet a House of Assembly dare not inquire even into the alldged facts which would justify such a repeal. In a word, I consider Freemasonry in direct hostility to the government in all cases where it cannot control it—as producing an utter disregard of all civil duties where they come in collision with its interest—as demoralizing in its very nature, making bad men and citizens of all who adhere to its obligations—creating injurious distinctions in society—giving privileges and advantages to one set of men over others equally meritorious—exercising a most potent influence upon our elections, by secret and I fear corrupt means, and altogether more dangerous to our country and its government than any Standing Army, however, numerous it possibly could be. It is worse than a standing army, because its movements are *secret*, and because a more implicit obedience is yielded to its executive. It puts law and government at defiance, and triumphs in the impunity of its members for offences committed under its sanction. The late trials here have convinced every man who is impartial that government is powerless when opposing this Hydra. That you may understand this remark, I will forward you a newspaper containing an account of the last trial and

will send the papers giving the continuation. Such is my testimony respecting Freemasonry. But it should be borne in mind that I have seen it in its worst aspect.—It has been pressed to the wall, by an adversary determined to vanquish it. It has accordingly fallen back on its resources, and those principles and obligations which have for some time been dormant, have now been called into action with tremendous energy. Still it may be said that this shows the abuse of which it is susceptible from its very organization; or as our zealous Antimasons would say it shows the very nature of the beast, when aroused from its slumber.

Many excellent works have been published in this state on the subject of Masonry, which I would send to you if I did not suppose their expense of postage would be enormous. If, however, you wish them I will comply with your request. In the mean time I will occasionally send such newspapers as appear to me to contain matter that will be acceptable to you. I have already extended this letter beyond the limits I had designed—but fear of condensing has still prevented me from going into all the facts and reasons which would belong to a proper answer to your inquiry.

[Signed]

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
JOHN C. SPENCER.

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#### LETTER OF EX PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The following letter from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS explains the views of his illustrious father and of himself, on the subject of Freemasonry. It was written in reply to a Note from a gentleman who is reviewing Mr. Sheppard's *Defence of the Masonic Institution*. It may be recollected, that Mr. Sheppard claimed the elder ADAMS as a patron of the order; and the reviewer took the liberty of addressing Mr Adams, asking for information on this point.

Quincy, 22d August, 1831.

SIR—The letter from my father to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which Mr Sheppard has thought proper to introduce into his address, was a *complimentary* answer to a friendly and patriotic address of the Grand Lodge to him. In it he expressly states that he had never been *initiated* in the order. He therefore knew nothing of their *Secrets* their *Oaths* and their *Penalties*. Far less had their practical operation been revealed, by the murder of William Morgan. Nor had the hand of the Avenger of blood been arrested for five long years— and probably forever, by the contumacy of witnesses setting justice at defiance in her own Sanctuary—Nor had the trial of an accomplice in guilt marked the influence of *one* juror under masonic Oaths upon the verdict of his eleven fellows.

That Mr Sheppard should resort to a letter from my father, a professedly uninitiated man, to liberate the Masonic Institution from the unrefuted charge of unlawful *Oaths*, of horrible and disgusting *penalties* and *secrets* the divulging of which has been punished by a murder unsurpassed in human atrocity is to me passing strange.—All that my father knew of masonry in 1798 was that it was *favorable to the support of civil authority*; and this he *inferred* from the characters of intimate



friends of his, and excellent men, who had been members of the society. The inference was surely natural; but he had never seen the civil authority in conflict with masonry itself. To speak of the Masonic Institution as favorable to the support of civil authority at this day and in this country, would be a mockery of the common sense and sensibility of mankind.

My father says he had known the love of the fine arts, the delight in hospitality, and the devotion to humanity of the masonic fraternity. All these qualities no doubt then were and yet are conspicuous in many members of the society. They, and qualities of a yet higher order, were not less conspicuous in the Order of the Jesuits. They were conspicuous in many of the Monastic Orders—in the Inquisition itself, whose ministers in the very act of burning the body of the heretic to death, were always actuated by the tenderest and most humane regard for the salvation of his soul.

The use of my father's name for the purposes to which Mr Shepard would now apply it is an injury to his memory, which I deem it my duty, as far as it may be in my power, to redress. You observe, he says, he never had been *initiated* in the Masonic Order. And I have more than once heard from his own lips *why* he had never enjoyed that *felicity*.

Mr Jeremy Gridley, whom he mentions as having been his intimate friend, was Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. He was also the Attorney General of the Crown, when in October, 1758, my father, having finished his law studies and his school-keeping at Worcester, presented himself—a stranger—poor, friendless, and obscure, to ask of him the favor to present him to the Superior Court of the Province, then sitting at Boston, for admission to the Bar—Mr Gridley, in his own office, examined the youthful aspirant with regard to his professional acquirements; gave him advice truly paternal, and dictated by the purest virtue; and then presented him to the Court, with a declaration that he had himself examined him, and could assure their Honors that his legal acquirements were very considerable, and fully worthy of the admission which he solicited.

This kindness of Mr Gridley was never forgotten by my father—I trust it will never be forgotten by his children. From that day forth, while Mr. Gridley lived he was the intimate friend, personal and professional, of my father.—He died in 1767. My father often resorted to him for friendly counsel, and as he was Grand Master of the Lodge, once asked his advice, whether it was worth his while to become a member of the Society.—In the candor of friendship, Mr Gridley answered him—NO: adding that by aggregation to the society a young man might acquire a little artificial support; but that he did not need it, and that there was nothing in the Masonic Institution worthy of his seeking to be associated with it.

So said, at that time, the Grand Master of the Massachusetts Masons, Jeremy Gridley: and such I have repeatedly heard my father say, was the reason why he never joined the lodge.

The use of the name of Washington, to give an odor of sanctity to the Institution as it *now* stands exposed to the world, is, in my opinion, as unwarrantable as that of my father's name. On the mortal side

of human existence, there is no name for which I entertain a veneration more profound than for that of Washington. But he was never called to consider the Masonic Order in the light in which it must now be viewed. If he had been, we have a pledge of what his conduct would have been, far more authoritative than the mere fact of his having been a mason can be in favor of the brotherhood. If you wish to know what that pledge is, please to consult the recently published writings of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. 1, from page 416 to 422, and especially the paragraph beginning at the middle of page 418. I would earnestly recommend the perusal and meditation of the whole passage to all virtuous and conscientious masons, of whom I know there are great numbers. If they wish to draw precepts for their own conduct from the example and principles of Washington, or from the deliberate and anxious opinions and solicitude of Jefferson, they will find in those pages lessons of duty for themselves which they might consider it as presumption in me, to offer them. The application of the principles in a case not identically the same but in every essential point of argument similar, and in many respects from a weaker to a much stronger basis, I would leave to their own discretion, though first divested of its passions. It is, in my opinion, an unanswerable demonstration of the *duty* of every mason in the United States at this day.

I never heard, and do not believe, that the Rev. Dr. Bently ever delivered or published a sermon censuring my father for any thing he had ever said upon the subject of Masonry. The electoral vote of Massachusetts in 1801 was unanimous for my father.

You are at liberty to make what use of this letter you please: giving notice if you publish it, that it is in answer to a letter of inquiry received by me.

I am very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

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### OPINIONS ON MASONRY.

If there be no very important reason for upholding masonry at a moment like the present [1798] there is a reason against it. The system of the destroyers of human virtue and happiness is to undermine in the dark, the castle that cannot be carried by storm. *Secret* agency has overthrown all the republics of Europe, and an *extended, secret, levelling*, self-created society, without any valuable object of pursuit, and embracing bad characters as well as good, cannot be the subject of approbation of an anxious patriot.

*Hon. Samuel Dexter.*

I see objections to secret societies, because, pursuing objects not known to the public, through means not known to the public, they act under diminished responsibilities to the public. If the objects be good, why not state them; if bad, they ought to be known. Societies, profoundly secret, by the first element of their constitution, whatever their ostensible ends, cannot be too closely watched, in a country whose principles of political and social action, are all in the face of day.

*Hon. Richard Rush.*

An institution, the forms or obligations or mysteries of which can be

so perverted, or so misunderstood, even by the weakest minds, as to induce a belief, that it may be meritorious to *murder* an apostate brother, no good man on due consideration and reflection can think deserving of his countenance and support. *Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden.*

But not only are *secret societies* dangerous, but all societies whose effect is mysterious. The whole history of man is proof of this position: in no age or country has there ever appeared a mysterious association which did not in time, become a public nuisance. *Professor Robinson.*

In general, every association which has mystery for its basis and an oath of secrecy, is a league of robbers against society, a league divided in its very bosom into knaves and dupes, or in other words, agents and instruments. *Volney.*

In the year 1798, *Josiah Bartlett, Esq.* Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, published under his own name, in the Mercury and Palladium, an attack on the Rev Dr MORSE, of Charlestown, for calling the public attention to Professor Robinson's work on the connexion of Masonry and Illuminism. To this masonic attack, Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, the great lawyer, advocate and statesman, replied in the essay from which these extracts are taken. The world knows that masons have most windy titles, such as Most Worshipful, &c. &c. &c. It is known that their vanity prompts them to walk in formal processions covered with trinkets, that a well informed savage would blush to wear. It is well known that they have many symbolic figures, which were highly useful before men could read or write, and, therefore, probably yet are convenient to many of the brethren. It is known that with all these trinkets and symbols they follow the remains of a brother looking as wise as the bird of wisdom, which no doubt greatly comforts the ghosts of the departed. It is known that on certain days they meet together and eat plentifully, and if fame does not slander them, drink so too. But *is it* known that they have merely as masons, one object of useful pursuit? Other societies are formed for promoting the arts and sciences, agriculture, navigation, humanity, religion, &c. But this society, though claiming existence, if I am not misinformed by the brethren, for centuries before creation, and extending through almost all nations, has never yet produced any *known* good to the world. But we are told all this is answered by the claim of inviolable *secrecy*. Strange society, that blazons its *follies* to the world, but buries its virtues in midnight drakness. *Hon. Samuel Dexter.*

Freemasonry stands and lives upon its OATHS. They are the bonds which hold together 'this great temple whose walls are living men.' Take them away and its walls fall asunder, and that lofty edifice shall at once crumble to dust. The victory will be complete, and the struggle over forever. *Col. Pliny Merrick.*

No man, nor set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community. *Mirabeau.*

The credibility of a witness may be diminished by his being a member of a private society whose customs and privileges are either *not* known or are different from those of the public. Such a man has not only his own passions, but those of the society of which he is a member.

*Beccaria on Crimes—p. 44.*

It is a fact no less certain, than it is in mind alarming, that the higher orders, at least, of masonry, derive their existence from, and acknowledge subordination to *foreign institutions* with which they are in constant correspondence. A combination that secretly selects its favorites, secretly adopts measures for their advancement, and has its secret communications from one end of the continent to the other, must be adverse to the wholesome action of a free Republican government. I repeat that it is the duty of every one who values the equality, liberty and happiness of our Republic to endeavor to destroy the influence of this association.

*Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden.*

It is worse than a standing army, because its movements are *secret*, and because a more implicit obedience is yielded to its executive.

*Hon. John C. Spencer.*

I venerate the press as one of the strongest bulwarks of liberty; but if the conductors of them contrive to exclude the free discussion of the conduct of the masons in the abduction and murder of Morgan, I dread the consequences to the great American family. I consider our proud independence but an idle dream, so long as we have a numerous body of citizens trained to conceal truth and protect crime, as clearly evinced in the fruitless attempts to bring dark villany to conviction.

*Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse.*

Secrets written in blood should be revealed, a tree that bears such fruits should be hewn down.

*John Quincy Adams.*

Masonry will go down, it must go down, it ought to go down.

*Hon. Daniel Webster.*

I consider all secret societies in free governments of dangerous tendency, their very structure endowing them with a capacity for doing more evil than good.

*Gen. Henry Sewall.*

It is my deliberate opinion, that the existence of the masonic institution in our country, is at this present juncture, a public grievance greater than any other that we experience. *There is obviously no mode of getting rid of it, but to bring public opinion to bear upon it at our elections.* This would be a peaceable, lawful, and would prove in the end an effectual mode. It throws the whole question open to argument, and the people will pass upon it properly. They form the tribunal in whose intelligence we believe, in whose purity we confide, and from whose decision there is no appeal. To enter, therefore, zealously, and with unshaken purpose, upon the work of effecting the overthrow of masonry through the ballot boxes, I hold to be a political duty of primary obligation.—Other evils have their day and are gone, but this is permanent, and will be fastened upon us forever, unless we resolutely determine to remove it by our votes.

*Hon. Richard Rush.*

In a free country, no secret societies can be required by the public good. Purposes which require combination and *secrecy* are just objects of suspicion. The danger and mischief is in direct proportion to the extent the numbers and the means of concert and unity of action. Let then Freemasonry be banished from our land.

*Hon. Timothy Fuller.*


I preside over none [of the Lodges] nor have I been in one more than once or twice for the last thirty years.

*George Washington,*

in a letter to the Rev Mr Snyder dated M. Vernon, Sept 25, 1798.

MASONIC CHARITY!!

The following is the result of an accurate examination of the records of St John's Lodge, Boston, in our possession, embracing the period from 11th December, 1780, to 27th Nov. 1798.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE IN BOSTON, For monies received at lodgenights for 'makings,' membership, visitors, fees and Quarterage, during 18 years,	Dr.
Due to the secretary at the close of 18 years,	\$1926,91 65,50
Gross amounts of receipts for 18 years,	\$1992,41
Contra,	Cr.
By amount of several items paid on the different lodge-nights, during 18 years for REFRESHMENTS, WINE, LIQUORS, &c.	\$984,93
For aprons, gloves, some small fees to the Grand Lodge, printing blank notifications, advertising, Secretary's fees, and wax candles, &c. &c.	804,73
For 'Tyler's' fees, crafting, &c &c.	166,75
For CHARITY!  THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS!!!	
-Yes! the gross amount of all the DONATIONS out of the TREASURY of the LODGE during 18 years, is the enormous sum of	35,00

The following is the *official* account of the expenditures of the Massachusetts Lodge, Boston, from its foundation in 1770 to 1823, taken from Z. G. Whitman's History of the Lodge.

Rents, repairs and furniture,	\$86,500
Fees to Secretaries and rewards of merit to Members and Masters.	900
REGALIA,	4,500
Printing and other incidental expenses,	2,000
Tyler's fees and other attendance,	3,000
REFRESHMENTS and expenses of public festivals.	8,500
Fees to Grand Lodge, &c.	2,500
Paid in CHARITABLE donations,	4,500
Invested in a charity fund,	1,500
	\$34 000

From this it appears that the Massachusetts Lodge spent in *charity* in FIFTY-THREE years, *four thousand five hundred* dollars—while during the same period it squandered in *drink*, regalia, incidental expenses, &c. TWENTY NINE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Let it be remembered this is from an official work, appearing under the sanction of the Lodge.

'The records of the *Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts* for 1824 disclose the following;

'Voted, that the sum of *sixty dollars* be expended in *charitable* purposes for the ensuing year!!

This, let it be remembered, was the yearly *Charity* of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, which retains under its jurisdiction *fourteen* subordinate chapters, from all which it receives tribute!

Expense of a Masonic celebration in honor of St John by the Masons of Newport, extracted from the original records, A L 5756.

	Masons	Dr.
To 81 <i>bottles</i> of wine, at 40 sh.		£162
To 33 <i>bowls</i> of punch, at 40 sh.		66
To dinners for <i>Fifty Persons</i> , at 40 sh.		100
To 3 gallons of coffee		8
To pipes and tobacco		3
To 8 suppers, at 20 sh.; this was only a beef-stake brought in for a relish,		8
		<hr/>
		£ 347

*Eighty one* bottles of wine and *thirty three* bowls of punch drank by fifty charitable Masons to the honor of St John!

### OATHS.

Sir Edward Coke one of the brightest luminaries of the common law says:

'All oaths must be lawful, allowed by the common law, or some statute; if they are administered by persons *in a private capacity, or not duly authorized*, they are *coram non judice*, and *void*, and those administering them are *guilty* of a high contempt for doing it without warrant of law, and *punishable by fine and imprisonment*.

All oaths which the public laws do not require, are in themselves  
CRIMINAL.

*Hon. William Sullivan.*

To say that it is a disgrace for a man to renounce the *blasphemous oaths*, administered in *masonic lodges*, is like saying that it was a disgrace for Luther and his companions to renounce popery and to violate their vows of celibacy.

*Judge Tarbox, of Vert.*

Masonic engagements, whether they are called *oaths*, obligations or promises, *ought never to be made*. They are not sanctioned by law, and are not OBLIGATORY; they make it a *masonic crime* to divulge that which the *good of the community requires should not be concealed*.

*Sheriff Sumner.*

Judge Morton, of Supreme Court of Mass. declared on the bench at New Bedford, that *Officers of a Lodge have no power to administer*  
OATHS.

*Masons* have told me that they *would not answer any question* put to them in Court, if the answer would interfere with their MASONIC OATH.

*Judge Tarbox.*

ANTIMASONRY SUBSIDING.

Every Spring and Fall about the time of the Elections we read in the Newspapers that 'Antimasonry is dying away.' But it proves to be the 'dying away' of a grain of wheat in a good soil which in due season brings forth one hundred fold.

'They took a plough and ploughed him down,  
Put clods upon his head,  
And they all swore a solemn oath  
John Barleycorn was dead.  
But the cheerful spring came kindly on,  
And showers began to fall;  
John Barleycorn got up again  
Which sore surprised them all.'

*Antimasonry at Home.* In 1830 the six counties in New York through which the Morgan conspiracy extended, gave 12000 votes majority for the antimasonic candidates for governor. When facts are known the people do their duty.

*A Plain Statement.* Masonry is or is not a combination of one class of men for their own especial advantage against all other classes of men. If Masonry be a combination against all other men, are not all other men justified in combining against masonry?

If Masonry be not a combination against all other men, why not show the terms of the compact and convince those who are honestly alarmed for the equality of their rights in society, that it is not a selfish combination to the injury of those who do not belong to it?

Some time ago in conversation with a Knight Templar in Newark, I told him what I heard one of his brethren say, viz. that Masonry had led him into many of the errors of his life.' To this the Templar replied with a sarcastic grin, *He ought to say nothing against Masonry, for it has kept him from the States' Prison.*

[From the N. Y. Whig.]

*The Profits of Masonry.* In the year 18— I sailed from New York in the Schooner— on a trading voyage to the West Indies. Part of the vessel was occupied by an acquaintance of mine who had on board a large amount of Merchandise chiefly designed for the island of Hayti. When a few days at sea, we began to calculate our chances, and my friend after adding the duties payable at Hayti, and comparing the cost of the goods with the prices at Cape Henry began to fear he would carry them to a losing market. *Are you up to TRADE?* asked the Captain. Up to trap, said my fellow adventurer, what do you mean? '*Are you a Mason!*' No, rejoined the other. Then you are not fit to trade to these islands, nor any where else, said the Captain. You want *light* I tell you, you want *light*.

My friend was brought to light in— sailed to Cape Henry, gave the grip and password to one of Christopher's black generals— saved \$4000 in the payment of his duties— came home to the city of New York with a return cargo on which not half the export duties were paid, and has never entered a Lodge since.

Now if a public officer be sworn to perform his duty faithfully to his Government is the person who suborns him to violate his obligation guilty of any crime? **A SUPERCARGO.**

A gentleman who some years back, had taken one degree of Masonry was asked if he remembered the obligation? He replied that he did not, but he well remembered the obligation he took when he came out of the Lodge, which was that he would never enter it again, and which obligation he had faithfully kept.

If Major Andre had been a Royal Arch Mason, and Van Wart and his companions had been in the same degree, acknowledging the binding effects of their obligations, must they not have rescued him from difficulty? And if they had done so where would have been Westpoint and the liberties of America?

The following answers to the Charades in last year's Almanack have been received.

- 1 Most men to be *Free* desire.  
Most women the *men* do admire;  
And a mason himself, never can,  
While he sticks to his oath be a *Freeman*
- 2 Who never in his life has met,  
A little urchin in a *PET*,  
Who does not know that in the sea,  
Our daddies turn'd old England's *T*:  
A *d* made before them squadrons fly  
Of grenadiers, as straight a *I*  
Without a *COAT*, no man can be.  
A gentleman of first degree;  
Yet Bachelors, to all 'tis known,  
A *Petti-Coat* can never own.

3  
When Pat first speaks English, it is no great wonder  
That Erin's rude son should make many a Blunder.  
And the cornfatted lass will not make a fuss,  
When Clodpole salutes her brown cheek with a Buss.  
Put both these together, a weapon is made,  
Which gives a true answer, to your clownish Charade.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

TUNE—'Auld Lang Syne.'  
Should Morgan's murder be forgot,  
Or mason's grip and sign;  
Should Morgan's murder be forgot,  
Or mason's dark design.  
The mason's dark design we know,  
The mason's a grip and sign;  
We'll lend a hand to blot from earth  
The mason's bloody shrine.  
If aught on earth can men engage,  
If aught can make us free,  
'Tis one successful war to wage  
Against Freemasonry.  
The Mason's &c.  
Our cause is good, our cause is just,  
And truth shall bear us on,  
Till Masonry shall bite the dust,  
And EQUAL RIGHTS be won.  
The mason's, &c.  
Then down will sink, with horrid fall,  
That midnight, secret clan,  
Which plot, within their gloomy hall,  
Against the rights of man.  
The mason's, &c.  
Then here's a hand, my trusty friend,  
And give a GRIP of thine;  
We'll pull together at one end,  
At Masonry, divine!  
The mason's dark design, &c.

# A LIST OF BROKEN BANKS, AND COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Carefully prepared for the New England Anti-Masonic Almanac, by Daniel Wild, Jr. Stock & Exchange Broker, 2 Exchange street, Boston.

## MAINE.

*Broken Banks.*—Castine Bank, at Castine. Hallowell and Augusta do. at Hallowell. Kennebec do. at Kennebec. Passamaquoddy do. at Eastport. Wiscasset do. at Wiscasset. Bath do. at Bath, to be closed Oct. 1831.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Broken Banks.*—Hillsboro' Bank, at Hillsboro'.  
*Counterfeits.*—Cheshire Bank, at Keene, 4's and 5's. Concord do. at Concord, 1's, 2's, and 5's. Exeter do. at Exeter, 3's. Grafton do. (formerly Coos,) Haverhill, 5's.

## VERMONT.

*Broken Banks.*—Vermont State Bank and its branches.  
*Counterfeits.*—Bank of Brattleborough, at Brattleborough 1's. Bank of Rutland, at Rutland, 1's and 5's. Bank of St Albans, at St Albans, 2's.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Broken Banks.*—Farmers Bank, at Belchertown. Berkshire do. at Pittsfield. Sutton do. at Wilkinsonville, charter given up.  
*Counterfeits.*—Agricultural Bank, at Pittsfield, 5's. Bedford Commercial do. at New Bedford, 2's, 5's & 10's. Boston do. at Boston, 1's, 2's & 5's. Eagle do. at Boston, 5's. Hampshire do. at Northampton, 1's. Massachusetts do. at Boston, 5's & 10's. Phenix do. at Nantucket, 1's & 3's. State do. at Boston, 3's & 10's. Suffolk do. at Boston, 3's, 5's & 10's. Union do. at Boston, 1's, 3's, 5's & 10's. Worcester do. at Worcester, 2's, 3's and 5's.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Counterfeits.*—Bank of Kent, at Coventry, 1's, 2's and 3's. Do. of North America, at Providence, 3's. Do. of Rhode Island, at Providence, 5's. Commercial Bank, at Bristol, 1's, 2's and 3's. Cranston do. at Cranston, 3's. Cumberland do. at Cumberland, 1's and 2's. Eagle do. at Providence, 3's. Exchange do. at Providence, 1's and 3's. Franklin do. at Chepachet, 1's and 2's. Hope do. at Warren, 2's. Landholders do. at South Kingston, 2's, 3's and 5's. Manufacturers do. at North Providence, 3's. Merchant's do. at Newport, 2's. Merchants do. at Providence, 10's. Narraganset do. at Wickford, 1's. N. E. Commercial do. at Newport, 1's. Pawtuxet do. at Pawtuxet, 1's. Providence do. at Providence, 2's and 10's. Rhode Island Central do. at East Greenwich, 2's. Rhode Island Union do. Newport, 2's. Roger Williams do. at Providence, 1's. Scituate do. at Scituate, 2's and 3's. Smithfield Exchange, at Smithfield, 1's. Smithfield Union do. at Smithfield, 1's and 7's. Warren do. at Warren, 1's. Washington do. at Westerly, 2's, 3's.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Broken Banks.*—Derby Bank, at Derby. Eagle do. at New Haven.  
*Counterfeits.*—Fairfield County and Branch, at Norwalk, 2's, 5's and 20's. Hartford Bank, at Hartford, 1's, 2's, 3's, 5's and 10's. Mechanics do. at New Haven, 5's and 20's. Middletown do. at Middletown, 1's and 10's. New Haven do. at New Haven, 1's, 5's and 10's. New London do. at New London, 1's, 2's, 5's and 10's. Phenix Bank and Branch, at Hartford, 1's, 2's, 3's, 5's, 10's and 20's. Stonnington do. at Stonnington, 5's. Union do. at New London, 1's and 5's. Windham County Bank, at Brooklyn, 1's, 3's and 5's.



# COURTS.

## United States Courts.

*Supreme Federal Court.* At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in Feb. annually.

*Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.*

In *Maine*—at Portland on the 1st of May; and at Wiscasset on the 1st of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 8th; and at Exeter, Oct. 8th. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, May 15, and October 15. In *Rhode-Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15; and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, May 1st; and at Rutland, October 3d. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17; and at New-Haven, 13th day of April. In *New-York*—at New-York, April 1, and Sept. 1.

If any of the days happen on Sunday, the Court commences on Monday.

*District Federal Courts.*

*Maine*—at Portland, the 1st Tues. in June, and 1st in Dec. and at Wiscasset, last Tuesday in Feb. and 2d Tuesday in Sept. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, 3d Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, 3d in June and December. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept. and 1st in Dec. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov. New-Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and August. In *Rhode-Island*—at Newport 2d Tues. May and 3d Tues. Oct. Providence, 1st Tues. Feb. and August. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, 21st May, Rutland, 3d Oct.

## Courts in the State of Massachusetts.

### Supreme Judicial Courts.

#### LAW TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket; Boston, 1st Tues. March. Berkshire; Lenox, on week fol. 2d Tues. Sept. Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden; Northampton, Mond. next preced. 4th Tues. Sept. Worcester; Worcester, 1st Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Middlesex. Cambridge, 3d Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable and Dukes; Plymouth and Taunton, alternately, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. New-Bedford, Tues. next preced. 3d Mond. Nov. Norfolk; Dedham, 5th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. Essex; Salem, 6th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept.

#### NISI PRIUS TERMS.

Norfolk; Dedham, 3d Tues. Feb. Middlesex; Concord, 2d Tues. April. Essex; Ipswich, 8th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Worcester; Worcester, 6th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Franklin; Greenfield, 6th Tues. after 1st Tues. March, and 2d Tues. Sept. Bristol; Taunton, 6th Tues. after 1st Tues. March, and New-Bedford, 2d Tues. Nov. Hampshire; Northampton, 7th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Hampden; Springfield, 8th Tues. after 1st Tues. March and first Tues. Sept. Barnstable and Dukes; Barnstable, 8th Tues. after 1st Tues. March. Berkshire; Lenox, 10th Tues. after 1st Tues., March, and 2d Tues. of Sept. Plymouth; Plymouth, 10th Tues. after 1st Tues. in March. Suffolk and Nantucket; Boston, 7th Tues. after 4th Tues. Sept. At Nantucket, for Nantucket Co. 1st Tues. of July.

### Calendar of Courts of Common Pleas.

Worcester; Worcester, 1st Mond. March, 3d Mond. June, Mond. after 4th Mond. Aug. 1st Mond. Dec. Hampshire; Northampton, 4th Mond. March, 3d Mond. Aug. 3d Mond. Nov. Berkshire; Lenox, 4th Mond. Feb. June, & Oct. Franklin; Greenfield, Tues. of week after 4th Mond. March, 2d Mond. Aug. and Nov. Hampden; Springfield, 3d Mond. March, 4th Mond. Aug. and Nov. Suffolk; Boston, 1st Tues. Jan. April, July, and Oct. Essex; Ipswich 3d Mond. March and Dec. Salem, 3d Mond. June. Newburyport, 3d Mond. Sept. Middlesex; Concord, 2d Mond. Sept, March, and June. Cambridge, 2d Mond. Dec. Plymouth; Plymouth, 2d Mond. April, and Aug. 3d Mond. Nov. Barnstable; Barnstable, Tues. after 3d Mond. April, and 1st Tues. Sept. Bristol; New Bedford, 2d Mond. June, and Dec. Dukes; Edgartown, 3d Mond. May, and last Mond. Sept. Nantucket; Nantucket, 4th Mond. May, and 1st Monday, October. Norfolk; Dedham, 4th Mond. April, 3d Mond. Sept. and Dec.

The Courts of Sessions are abolished, and their powers transferred to a Board of Commissioners, who meet as follows, viz.

Essex; Ipswich, 2d Tues. April, and Tues. 16th Jan. Salem, 2d Tues. July. Newburyport, 2d Tues. Oct. Middlesex; Cambridge, first Tues. Jan. Concord, 2d Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Norfolk; Dedham, 3d Tues. April, and 4th Tues. Sept. Plymouth; Plymouth, 3d Tues. March, and 1st Tues. Aug. Bristol; Taunton, 4th Tues. in March and Sept. Barnstable; Barnstable, 2d Tues. April, and 2d Tues. Oct. Dukes; Edgartown, Wed. after 3d Mond. May, and Wed. after 2d Mond. Nov. Nantucket; Nantucket, 3d Mond. April, 2d Monday, Oct. Worcester; Worcester, 4th Tues. March, 2d Tues. Sept. Hampshire; Northampton, 1st Tues. March and Sept. Franklin; Greenfield, 1st Tues. March and Sept. Hampden; Springfield, 1st Tues. April, 2d Tues. Sept. Berkshire; Lenox, last Tues. April, and Sept.

The MUNICIPAL COURT of Boston, first Monday in every month. The POLICE COURT, Boston, every day (except Sunday) 9, A. M. and 3, P. M. The JUSTICES' COURT for the county of Suffolk, every Wedn. and Sat. at 9, A. M.

### Courts in Maine.

*Supreme Judicial Courts.* York; at York, on the last Tues. April. Alfred, 3d Tues. Sept. Cumberland; Portland, 1st Tues. May, and 1st Tues. Nov. Oxford; Paris, 3d Tues. May, and 2d Tues. Oct. Lincoln; Wiscasset, 4th Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Kennebec; Augusta, 1st Tues. next after the 4th Tues. May, and 1st Tues. Oct. Somerset; Norridgewock, 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. May, and last Tues. Sept. Penobscot; Bangor, 3d Tues. after 4th Tues. May, and 4th Tues. Oct. Hancock; Castine, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. May. Washington; West Machias, 5th Tues. after 4th Tues. May. Waldo; Belfast, 6th Tues. next after 4th Tues. May.

☞ The Law Terms are holden in the Spring, in each County.

*Court of Common Pleas.* York; at York, last Tues. in May. Alfred, 2d Tues. in Feb. and 3d Tues. Oct. Cumberland; Portland, 1st Tues. March, 3d Tues. June, and 1st Tues. Oct. Oxford; Paris, 4th Tues. in Jan. 2d Tues. June, and 4th Tues. in Sept. Lincoln; Wiscasset, 4th Tues. Dec. Warren, 4th Tues. in April. Topsham, 4th Tues. Aug. Kennebec; Augusta, 2d Tues. Apr. Aug. and Dec. Somerset; Norridgewock, 2d Tues. March, last Tues. June, and 1st Tues. Nov. Penobscot; Bangor, 1st Tues. Jan. June, and Oct. Hancock; Castine, 3d Tues. Mar. 2d Tues. July, 3d Tues. Nov. Washington; West Machias, 1st Tues. March and 3d Tues. in Sept. Waldo; Belfast, 4th Tues. March, July, and Nov.

*Courts of Sessions.* York; York, Tues. preceding last Monday May. Alfred, 2d Tues. Oct. Cumberland; Portland, 1st Tues. in June, and 3d Tues. Dec. Oxford; Paris, 3d Tues. June, and last Tues. Oct. Lincoln; Wiscasset, 2d Tues. May. Warren, 2d Tues. Jan. Topsham, 2d Tues. Sept. Kennebec; Augusta, last Tues. Apr. 1st Tues. Aug. and last Tues. Dec. Somerset; Norridgewock, 3d Tues. March, and 1st Tues. Oct. Penobscot; Bangor, 1st Tues. in Apr. and Sept. and 2d Tues. Dec. Hancock; Castine, last Tues. April, and Thurs. following 3d Tues. in Oct. Washington; West Machias, 1st Wed. after 1st Tues. in Mar. and 1st Wed. after 3d Tues. Sept. Waldo; Belfast, 3d Tues. April; August and Nov.

### *Courts in the State of New Hampshire.*

*Superior Courts.* Rockingham; at Portsmouth, 1st Tues. Jan. and at Exeter, 1st Tues. Aug. Strafford; Dover, 3d Tues. in Jan. and at Gilford, 3d Tues. in Aug. Merrimac; at Concord, 1st Tues. Feb. and Sept. Hillsboro'; Amherst, 3d Tues. in Feb. and Sept. Cheshire; Keene, 1st Tues. in April and Oct. Sullivan; Newport, 3d Tues. April and Oct. Grafton; Haverhill, 1st Tues. March, May, and at Plymouth, 1st Tues. Nov. Coos; Lancaster, 3d Tues. May.

*Courts of Common Pleas.* Rockingham; Exeter, 3d Tues. March, and at Portsmouth, 1st Tues. Oct. Strafford; Rochester, 1st Tues. April, and at Gilmanton 3d Tues. Oct. Merrimack; Concord, 3d Tues. April, and 1st Tues. Nov. Hillsboro'; Amherst, 1st Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Nov. Cheshire, Keene, 1st Tues. in Jan. and Aug. Sullivan; Newport, 3d Tues. Jan. and Aug. Grafton; Haverhill, 1st Tues. Feb. and at Plymouth, 1st Tues. Sept. Coos; Lancaster, 3d Tues. Feb. and Sept.

### *Courts in the State of Vermont.*

*Supreme and County Courts.* Bennington; S. C. at Manchester in 1829, alternately at Manchester and Bennington, 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. at Bennington, 4th Tues. April. Manchester, 4th Tues. Sept. Windham; S. C. at Newfane, 3d Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 3d Tues. April, and 3d Tues. Sept. Windsor; S. C. at Woodstock, 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 1st Tues. June and 1st Tues. Dec. Rutland; S. C. at Rutland, on the 1st Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. April, and 2d Tues. Sept. Addison; S. C. at Middlebury, 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. June, 2d Tues. Dec. Orange; S. C. at Chelsea, 5th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 3d Tues. June, 3d Tues. Dec. Chittenden; S. C. at Burlington, 1st Tues. Jan. C. C. last Tues. March, last Tues. Aug. Washington; S. C. at Montpelier, 6th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 4th Tues. after 4th Tues. April. 1st Tues. after 3d Tues. Sept. Coltonia; S. C. at Danville, 7th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 4th Tues. April Wednes. after 1st Tues. Sept. Franklin; S. C. at St. Albans, 2d Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. April, 2d Tues. Sept. Orleans; S. C. at Iraburg, 9th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. April, last Tues. Aug. Essex; S. C. at Guildhall, 8th Tues. after 4th Tues. Jan. C. C. 2d Tues. after 4th Tues. April, 3d Tues. Sept. Grand Isle; S. C. at North-Hero, 3d Tues. Jan. C. C. 4th Tues. April, 4th Tues. Sept.

### *Courts in the State of Rhode-Island.*

*Supreme Judicial Courts.* Newport, 1st Monday in March, and 4th in August; at Providence, 3d Monday in March and Sept. South-Kingston, 4th Monday in April, and 2d in Oct.; Bristol, 2d Monday in March and Sept.; East-Greenwich, 2d Monday in April, and 1st in Oct.

*Courts of Common Pleas.* Newport, 3d Monday in May, and 1st in Nov.; at Providence, 4th Monday in May, and 4th in Nov. at South-Kingston, 1st Monday in Feb. and 2d in August; at Bristol, 1st Monday in Jan. and 1st in June; East-Greenwich, 3d Monday in February and August.

### *Courts in the State of Connecticut.*

*Supreme Court of Errors.* Hartford, 2d Tues. in June. New-Haven, Tues. following 4th Tues. in June. Fairfield, 4th Tues. in June. Brooklyn, 4th Tues. in July. Litchfield, 3d Tues. in June. Tolland, Tues. fol. 4th Tues. in July. Middletown, 2d Tuesday in July. New-London, 3d Tuesday in July.

*Superior Courts.* Hartford, 2d Tuesday in Feb. 4th Tues. in Sept. New-Haven, 3d Tues. in Jan. 4th Tues. in Aug. New-London, 1st Tues. in Oct. Norwich, 4th Tues. in Jan. Danbury, 4th Tues. in Sept. Fairfield, last Tues. in Dec. Brooklyn, 4th Tues. in Jan. 1st in Oct. Litchfield, 3d Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Middletown, 4th Tues. in Feb. Haddam, 4th Tues. in Aug. Tolland 3d Tues. in April and Oct.

*County Courts.* Hartford, 4th Tues. March, 2d Tues. in Aug. and 2d Tues. in Nov. New-Haven, 3d Tues. in March, 4th Tues. in June, and 4th Tues. in Nov. New-London, 1st Tues. in March, and 2d Tues. June, at New-London; 3d Tues. of Nov. at Norwich. Fairfield, 2d Tues. in Feb. at Danbury, this term alternately at Danbury and Fairfield. 3d Tues. in April at Fairfield, and 3d Tues. in Nov. at Danbury. Windham, 2d Tues. in August, 2d Tues. in Dec. and 1st Tues. in March. Litchfield, 1st Tues. in April, 4th Tues. in Sept. and 3d Tues. in Dec. Middlesex, on the Tues. following the 1st Mond. in April, at Haddam; on the 3d Tues. in Oct. at Middletown. Tolland, 4th Tues. in Aug. 4th Tues. in March.

AMERICAN STANDARD OF MONEY approved by act of Congress, April 10, 1806.—Gold Eagle, valued at ten dollars, must weigh 11 dwts. 6 gra. Half Eagle, at 5 dollars, 5 do. 15 do. Quarter Eagle, at 2 dollars and 50 cents, 2 do. 19 1-2 do. Silver—Doñar must weigh 17 dwts. 7 gra. Half Dollar 8 do. 16 do. Quarter Dollar, 4 do. 4 do. French Crowns, at 1 dollar and ten cents, 18 do. 17 do.

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

For every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, six cents; over 30 m. and not exceeding 80, ten cents; over 80 and not exceeding 150, twelve and a half cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400, eighteen and three fourths cents; over 400, twenty-five cents.

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, double those rates; every letter consisting of three or more pieces of paper, and weighing less than one ounce, triple those rates; every letter consisting of more than three pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates; and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which a letter or packet, consisting of more than three pieces of paper, may weigh.

Every ship letter, originally received at an office for delivery, six cents. Newspapers, not over 100 miles, one cent; over 100 miles one cent and a half; to any distance in the State where printed, one cent. Magazines and Pamphlets, not periodical, for any distance not over 100 miles, four cents per sheet, that is, four cents for every 4 pages folio, 8 quarto, 16 octavo, or 24 12mo. 36 18mo. 64 32mo.—over 100 miles, six cents. Periodical Magazines and Pamphlets, not over a hundred miles, one and a half cents, per sheet, over 100 miles, two and a half cents. An Annual Report, or any pamphlet published at stated times, is a periodical. Magazines and pamphlets containing more than 1 sheet, are charged by the sheet; but those containing only a half sheet or less, are charged with one half the amount of postage of a sheet. There must be printed, or written, on one of the outer pages of all magazines and pamphlets, the number of sheets they contain; and if such number be not truly stated, double postage may be charged.

# ROADS FROM BOSTON, WITH THE DISTANCES IN MILES.

<p><i>Plymouth and Cape Cod.</i></p> <p>Dorchester 4 Quincy 8 Weymouth 11 Scituate 17 Hanover 23 Pembroke 23 Duxbury 27 Kingston 27 Plymouth 86 Sandwich 47 Barnstable 62 Yarmouth 70 Harwich 79 Orleans 85 Eastham 89 Wellfleet 97 Truro 107 Plymouth 116</p> <p><i>New Bedford, (Bluehill Turnpike.)</i></p> <p>Weymouth 11 Abington 17 Bridgewater, (East Parish) 23 South Parish 26 Middleborough 36 New Bedford 52</p> <p><i>Newport, (Commercial Line, over Bluehill Turnp.)</i></p> <p>Dorchester Mills 5 Milton 9 Stoughton 16 Bridgewater 22 Taunton 33 Freetown 40 Troy 48 Tiverton Stone Bridge 54 Newport 66</p> <p><i>Providence and New-England.</i></p> <p>Roxbury 6 Dedham 9 Walpole 20 Attleboro' 28 Rehoboth 37 Providence 41 Johnson 44 Scituate 56 Coventry 63 Plainfield 71 Jewett's City 78 Norwich 86 Mohegan 98 New-England 100</p> <p><i>Middle road to Hartford.</i></p> <p>Dedham 9 Medfield 15 Medway 20 Bellingham 26 Milford 30 Mendon 32 Uxbridge 38 Douglas 43</p>	<p>51 Albany, over Worcester Turnpike. 57 68 Worcester 76 Leicester 82 Spencer 97 Brookfield Western 92 Ware 97 Washington City, by Belchertown 27 Worcester Turnpike 27 &amp; Stafford Springs. Hadley 86 Northampton 4 Chesterfield 4 Worthington 6 Peru 9 Hinsdale 20 Pittsfield 28 Hancock 39 New Lebanon 49 New Springs 57 Canaan 68 Stephentown 73 Schodick 80 Albany 86 Albany to Niagara Falls 97 To Brattleborough. 104 West Cambridge 113 Lexington 119 Lincoln 123 Concord 127 New-Haven 134 Bolton 144 Lancaster 146 Leominster 148 Westminster 159 Templeton 166 Phillipston 170 Athol 179 Orange 183 Warwick 189 Winchester 191 Hinsdale 193 Brattleborough 198 By Greenfield. 202 Same as to Athol 210 Orange 212 Irving's Grant 219 Montague 223 Greenfield 229 Brattleborough 240 250 Dartmouth College, South River through Keene. 263 Concord 270 Acton 280 Littleton 296 Groton 296 Pepperell 308 Townsend 317 New Ipswich 320 Jaffrey 332 Marlborough 343 Keene 350 Walpole 358 do. (village) 370 Bellows Falls 378 Charleston 383 Village 395 Weathersfield 403 Windsor 403 Village 426 Hartland 426 Haverhill 436</p>	<p>To Dartmouth College, through Concord, N. H. 39 Medford 45 Reading 50 Andover 56 Salisbury, N. H. 63 Londonderry 70 Chester 72 Concord 82 Roscawen 88 Salisbury 91 Andover, N. H. 99 Wilnot 105 Springfield 113 Enfield 116 Lebanon 124 Hanover 129 131 Montreal &amp; Quebec. 133 Woburn 140 Billerica 151 Chelmsford 160 Tyngsboro' Dunstable, N. H. 316 Mount Vernon 5 Framingham 9 Hillsboro' 9 Washington 14 Lempster 16 Stow 24 Windsor, Vt. 39 Woodstock 35 Barnard 42 Royalton 51 Randolph 59 Brookfield 65 Williamstown 67 Montpelier 73 Moretown 75 Waterbury 83 Bolton 88 Richmond 94 Williston 94 Burlington 67 Colchester 72 Milton 77 Georgia 82 St. Albans 89 Swanton 94 Caldel's Manor 94 South River 259 St. John's 277 Half-wayhouse 236 Lapraire 24 Montreal 27 Repentigne 35 Berthier 38 Riviere de Loup 44 Trois Rivières 56 St. Ann's 66 Jacques 71 St. Augustine 76 Cape Rouge 90 Quebec 94 88 102 106 114 121 123 137 141</p> <p>To Portsmouth, through Haverhill. 5 Reading 5 Andover 11 Haverhill 20 Plaistow 30 Kingston 36 Exeter 44 Stratham 68 Portsmouth 72 86 To Passamaquoddy, over Newburyport turnpike, through Portsmouth. 105 113 Lynnfield hotel 118 Topsfield hotel Newburyport 33 Merriamack bridge 36 Hampton 10 Greeland 19 Portsmouth 23 Kittery 30 York 86 Wells 46 Keenebunk 52 Saco 61 Scarboro' 72 Portland 81 Falmouth 88 Yarmouth 100 Freeport 109 Brunswick 123 Bath 131 Hernadall's ferry 137 Whicasset 140 Shaepscot 152 Damariscotta 160 Waldoboro' 170 Warreu 177 Thomasstown 181 Camden 189 Lincolntonville 191 Belfast 200 Over ferry to Cas-tine 232 Blue Hill 222 Trenton 230 Sullivan ferry 234 Gouldsboro' 243 Steuben 253 Cherryfield 259 Columbia 277 Jonesboro' 236 Machias 295 Eastport 304 322 354 To Norridgewock. 376 Vassalsboro' Winslow 403 Clinton 525 Canaan 455 Norridgewock 470 479 488 Newburyport, thro' Salem. 15 Beverly 18 Wenham 31 Hamilton 42 Ipswich 47 Rowley 86 Newburyport 39</p>
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## JOHN MARSH & CO.

No 96 & 98, State Street, (sign of the Ledger), Boston,

KEEP CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONARY,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

# ADVERTISING SHEET.

## MAYNARD & NOYES'S INK POWDER AND LIQUID INK.

In 1818, the manufacturers determined to furnish the American public with Ink Powder and Ink, which should satisfy those who apply it to the most important uses in banks, public offices, schools, &c. and succeeded most fully, as the following testimonials will show :

*American Bank, Boston Aug. 18, 1831.*

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES,

Gentlemen—I have been using your black liquid Ink in this Bank for two years past, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it *superior* to any I have heretofore used.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. ODIORNE, Cashier.

*Register of Deeds' Office, Boston, June, 15, 1830.*

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES,

Gentlemen—Having used your Ink about seven years, I have the pleasure of informing you, that it fully answers my expectations; and from the appearance of the Records in my office, I am satisfied that it is superior to any I have ever used. It flows well and gives a beautiful permanent black.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY ALLINE.

*Cheshire Bank, Keene N. H. Jan, 1, 1831.*

Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES,

Gentlemen—Yours of Dec. 27, was duly received; in reply to which I briefly state, that I have used the Ink Powder Manufactured by you, and *no other*, for more than *ten* years last past. I think it makes the *best* Ink I ever used, and while the quality remains pure, I shall not think of looking for any other kind.

Yours, respectfully,

N. DANA, Cashier.

*Bank of Michigan, Detroit, July 5, 1830.*

We have used Ink, prepared from Messrs. Maynard & Noyes's Ink Powder, for several years past, and are quite satisfied with it. It flows easily from the pen, and has a *brilliancy* and *permanency* of color which are not commonly found in other Ink.


C. C. TROWPRIDGE, Cashier.

### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

We are sorry to have to add to the above testimonials the evidence of COUNTERFEITERS who, by selecting it for imitation, declare *their* opinion that it stands foremost in commanding a ready and extensive sale. To enable purchasers to distinguish the genuine from the *counterfeit* and thus protect themselves from the *fraud*, the manufacturers have adopted a NEW LABEL, composed of intermingled colors of *black* and *red*.

Sold by the manufacturers, Nos. 13 and 15 Cornhill, Boston, and by Booksellers, Stationers, Hardware-Merchants, and Traders generally throughout the United States.

**KIDDER'S INDELIBLE INK.**

This Ink is warranted equal if not superior to any other kind hitherto invented, for all the purposes of writing on Linen or Cotton; it is of a beautiful jet black, and warranted permanent; it retains its virtue in any climate, and washing improves the color.  Be particular to ask for James Kidder Jr's Indellible Ink. Orders supplied at wholesale, by John Marsh & Co, sole agents for the Manufacturer, No. 96 and 98, State-st.

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
**LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.**

The subscriber having established agencies in a number of the Western and Southern States, will have a constant supply of Live Geese Feathers, which will always be sold at a fair market price, and warranted. Dealers are invited to call at No. 22, South Market-street. **AMASA WALKER.**

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**GREGG & HOLLIS,**  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,  
*No. 30 Union St. Boston,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
*Drugs, Medicine, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Dye  
Stuffs, &c. &c.*

 G. & H. continue to Manufacture **INK POWDER** and **LIQUID INK**, as usual, with a variety of other articles in the line.

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**BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**  
No. 18, Union Street, Boston.

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

**BOYDEN'S INDELIBLE INK,**

Makes a beautiful clear impression on Linen. It is excelled by none in America. Buyers should be particular to ask for Boyden's Indelible Ink, and they will find entire satisfaction in its use. Washing will never erase it, as the oftener it is washed the finer is the impression.

For sale by A. Boyden & Co. 14, Dock Square, Boston.


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**GILBERT TURNER & CO.**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS WARE,**

Wellington, Ct. Bottles of all descriptions.  Orders received at the Factory or of our Agents, at New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.  Ink-Stands and Ink-Bottles may be had at No. 96 and 98 State street, of **JOHN MARSH & Co.**

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**S. W. TOBEY.**

Dealer in Books and Stationary, No. 26 South Fourth Street.  Country traders supplied on the best terms.

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COMMISSION LEATHER STORE,

No. 19, Elm street, (up stairs) near Wild's Hotel, Boston.

Where may be found every kind of Morocco, Roan, Kid, Deer, Lining, Binding Skins, &c. Calf Skins, Split leather, &c. Also, all kinds of American Pulled Wool, &c. &c.

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PATENT MACHINE PAPER.

Press paper of several kinds, superior to any made in this country by hand or otherwise. Bank Paper, of three several kinds, unrivalled for strength and firmness, and not liable to imitation from counterfeiters. Also, Drafting Paper, of an extra large size; together with many other kinds not usually manufactured, and of superior strength. Also, Printing, Writing, Wrapping Paper, &c. for sale at No. 19, Elm street, (up stairs) by

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JOHNATHAN P. HALL JR.

No. 1 Union-street, Boston, offers for sale, on the best terms, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. He is also Agent for the sale of Swaim's celebrated Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, Ulcers, Disorders of the Blood, &c. &c. which Medicine has been recommended for the cure of these complaints, by many of the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities.

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GORDAK'S  
BALSAM OF COLOMBA OR COLOMBA DROPS.

*The Best Physic ever invented for a Foul Stomach,*

Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Dysentary and Cholic. Warranted if taken according to the direction, to remove the hardest colds in a short time. For Hooping-Cough in children, it is a most efficacious Medicine—Pleasant to take, and mild and safe in all cases. Grown persons can take from two to three tea-spoonfuls at one time, as it may suit their constitutions, every third day in the morning, upon an empty stomach, in half a wine glass of water, two hours after which they may eat some Gruel, and be cautious not to eat any hearty food on the same day when taken. Slender constitutions, one teaspoonful is sufficient. To children, give a teaspoonful every morning. To infants, a small teaspoonful at any time. Price 25 cents per bottle.

The inventor and only Proprietor has the testimony of upwards of 50,000 people in the N. E. States, who have been benefitted by using his Medicines, and thousands of certificates can be offered to the Public, of its wonderful efficacy.

None are genuine unless stamped on the wrapper and signed, with a fac-simile of my own hand writing. WM. GORDAK.

Orders supplied at wholesale, by John Marsh & Co. sole Agents for the Proprietor, Nos. 96 and 98, State street, sign of the Large Ledger, Boston.

POSITIVE, OR NO PAY.

MRS HILL'S *COUGH DROPS*, or *Vegetable Health Restorative*—the most valuable medicine ever discovered, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Palpitation of the Heart, and every disorder arising from Colds.

From the rapid sale, and the number of instances that have been witnessed, of the good effects of this medicine, it can be recommended to the public as a safe and innocent article, so much so, that any person of the most delicate constitution can take it with perfect safety. It has never been known to fail of giving relief to every one that has tried it, and if persons using it, do *not* get relief, the money will be returned. Price, 37½ cents per bottle.

A number of Certificates can be produced, but the above terms, it is hoped will be sufficient to warrant a trial from every one that is afflicted with any of the above complaints.

EDINBURGH TOOTH ACHE PASTE.

The increased confidence, in the Positive, and almost instantaneous cure effected by this excellent specific has excited, the admiration of all that have tried it. It is easy in its operations and perfectly safe even when applied by the most delicate Female, and when used according to the directions, which accompany each box, is *Warranted to Cure*—the Patients having also the satisfaction of knowing that with the same Tooth, they never again will be troubled. Numerous certificates from persons of the first respectability, may be seen at the Subscribers Medicine Warehouse, who are appointed by the Manufacturer Sole Agents for the United States.

MRS. SCOTT'S RINGWORM OINTMENT.

For the Cure of RINGWORMS there is nothing equal to this Ointment. It has been used by hundreds of persons, and not one instance has occurred but what it has cured.

I should not have put up this had it not been at the earnest solicitations of many of my friends and acquaintances, as I disapprove of putting any thing out in this way, as it is usually called a Quack Medicine as soon as put up and advertised;—but I can assure the public, that this is not a Quack Medicine; there has not been a single case where this Ointment has been used but it has cured; and if it does not cure, the money will be returned. Price 50 cents. MARY SCOTT.

This Ointment is also very efficacious in cases of Foul and Languid Ulcers, Scald Head, and Tet.

The above are for sale by A. Boyden & Co. 14, Dock Square, Boston, where may also be found, a good supply of Shaker's Herbs, Roots and Trusses. Shaker's medicine for the following complaint which we advise every one to use in preference to any other, as they are prepared from simple but efficacious articles.

Rheumatic Pills and Linament, Cough Pills, Billious Pills, Digestive Pills, and Oil of Wormseed for worms.

## OPINIONS ON SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

Relative to its origin, nature and tendency. A compilation embracing recent and important documents on the subject; by James C. Odiorne, A. M. ; pages 288 ; price 62 1-2 cts.

To persons desirous of acquiring light and information in regard to Masonry, this will prove a useful and valuable work. It is highly recommended by the State Anti-Masonic Committee of Massachusetts. For sale by John Marsh & Co. and Perkins & Marvin, Booksellers, Boston.

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## THE ACCOUNTANTS' CHART, OR SELF INSTRUCTING BOOK-KEEPER.

This short comprehensive system of *Book Keeping*, has received the approbation, and is recommended by distinguished Merchants and Accountants, as a manual for those, who wish to become acquainted with the necessary art of *Book Keeping by Double Entry*. It was compiled by a gentleman of much experience as a Merchant and Accountant, who has reduced this intricate subject to its most simple form, and adapted it to the capacity of every man of common understanding. For sale by John Marsh & Co. sign of the Large Leger, Nos. 96 and 98, State Street, Boston. Price 37 1-2 cents single, \$3 per doz.

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## CUT NAILS

George Odiorne and Son. No 97 Milk St. Boston. have constantly for sale, Nails, Brads and Spikes, manufactured at their works in Malden from the very best of Swedes and New Sable iron.

They have also for sale a good assortment of

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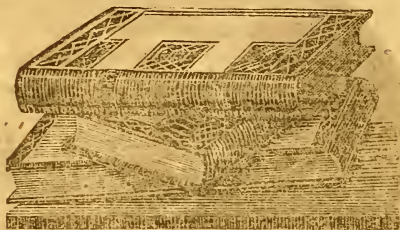
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